

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 917—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

**IRONWORKS IN AYRSHIRE FOR SALE.**—At the GREATLY REDUCED UPSET PRICE of £60,000.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 23d March instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain), the IRONWORKS at MURKIRK and LUGAR, in the county of AYR, connected with each other by public railway.

The IRONWORKS at MURKIRK comprehend the MINERAL FIELDS adjoining, held on lease by the proprietors. The COAL FIELD especially, is not only one of the best in point of quality, but one of the cheapest wrought in Scotland. There are THREE BLAST FURNACES, and MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY, moved by water-power, all now in full operation, and producing 80 tons of merchant bars, or rails, weekly; a commodious MANSION HOUSE; and a large extent of WORKMEN'S HOUSES; with all subsidiary accommodation for carrying on the business of ironmaking. This field and work are well known to produce the best quality of pig and bar-iron, and at a lower rate than any other work in Scotland.

The IRONWORKS at LUGAR consist of FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and are also connected with very extensive and valuable MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease from Sir James Ross. The Blackland Ironstone is known to be of the very best quality, and is not expensive to work. There are suitable breaks in all the leases. The MANAGER'S HOUSE and WORKMEN'S HOUSES are all new and commodious.

Both works are situated on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, whereby they have a direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow. The freights from the Ayrshire ports to Liverpool, Belfast, &c., are in general moderate. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Aitken and Moffatt, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Walker, W. S., Edinburgh; or to Messrs. Bannatyne, and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, March, 1853.

**LIVERPOOL DOCKS, NEAR BOOTLE LANE.—TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.**

**MR. W. KIRK** is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Brownhill, Murray, Bowers, and Co., the eminent contractors, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in consequence of the completion of their contract at the Liverpool Docks, on Monday, 28th March, 1853, on the premises of their works, in the field beyond the Clarence Dock, going towards Bootle, Liverpool, all the RESIDUE of their valuable PLANT, including about 150 tons of contractors' rails, nearly new, having only done this one job, consisting of flat-bottomed rails, 42 lbs. to the yard; ditto ditto ditto, 32 lbs. to the yard; fish-bellied rails, with chairs for same, 28 lbs. ditto to the yard; about 340 very superior earth waggon, strongly built, and finely bound with iron for end and side tips; capital wheelbarrows, crabs, chains, rail straightening machine, new and second-hand wrought-iron axles, picks, mattocks, anvils, vices, fire grates, excellent new 4-wheeled waggon; also a new 25-horse condensing horizontal steam-engine, 20 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke; 1 10-horse condensing beam engine and boiler, &c.—Particulars in future papers, and catalogues to be had at the auctioneer's office, 21, Princess-street, Manchester, on receipt of four stamps.

**VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, NEARLY NEW.**  
24-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 24-inch PUMPING ENGINE, BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE.

**MR. E. S. BOYNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,** on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, precisely, at WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE, in the parish of Paul, the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS, consisting of a 24-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, an 8-ton boiler, balance-bob, capstan, and shears; 24-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 8-ton boiler, stamps-axe, with 16 stamp-heads, lifters, tongers, and came, all complete.

30 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.  
10 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.  
8 in. plunger-pole, 11 ft., with stuffing-box and glands.  
8 in. H-piece, 2 ft. 9 in. long.  
8 in. top doorpiece, 2 ft. 9 in. long.  
8 in. windrope, 4 ft. 6 in. long.  
7 in. working barrel, 12 ft. long.  
6 in. working barrel, 10 ft. long.  
9 in. pole-case, 9 ft. long.  
7 in. doorpiece, 6 ft. long.  
7 in. sinking windrope, 10 ft. long.  
8 in. sinking windrope, 10 ft. long.

20 2-feet sheaves and pulley-stands; shaft rollers; 15 tons bar iron; 10 tons blistered and gad steel; 2 pair sheave blocks; 1 screw stock; 2 smiths' bellows; 2 anvils and 2 vices; smiths and miners' tools; plates and taps; scale beam; scales and weights; grindstone; mine bell; dial and quadrant; a quantity of new and old timber; large and small tin cans; tallow; 3 buggies; tin chests; tin keeves; carpenter's bench; cross-cut saw; slab and oven, &c. Also, the ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE, consisting of desk, stool, tables, chairs, washstand, dresser, forms, &c.—Catalogues, 4d. each (and which will be forwarded post free on receipt of 6d. postage stamps), giving the order of each day's sale, will be ready for delivery on and after the 21st day of March, inst., on application to the auctioneer, Penzance.

All persons having CLAIMS on this MINE, or on SOUTH SPEED, or GEORGIA CONSOLS, are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to Mr. Parry, the purser, at Hayle; or to Mr. Roscorla, solicitor, Penzance.—Dated March 11, 1853.

**MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE**, auctioneer, is ordered to SELL, by AUCTION, without reserve, upon the premises, on Monday, April 4, 1853, punctually at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the

**LEASEHOLD ENGINE MANUFACTORY AT CASTLE EDEN.**  
This desirable establishment, which occupies a commanding commercial position within the southern boundary of the Durham coal-field, and in the centre of an important agricultural district, abounding in magnesian limestone, is most advantageously situated at the point where the Stockton and Sunderland turnpike road crosses the Hartlepool Railway, 10 miles from the main line of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and six miles from the deep-water wharfs of Old and West Hartlepool.

The property includes large foundries, numerous shops for engine building, smiths and joiners' work, &c., &c., and spacious yards, the whole held at the almost nominal rent of £15 per annum, under a lease which will not expire till November 13, 1858.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, but separately from the above-named property, a HIGH-PRESSURE LEVER ENGINE, 12-in. cylinder, 2 ft. 10-in. stroke, 4-wheel, driving shafts and sheaves, and hot and cold water pumps; ENGINE BOILER 15 ft. by 4 ft.; steam and water pipes; fire frames and bars; fan-blast; 10 new coal tubes; malleable iron shafting, with cones and sheaves; two powerful forney cranes, capable of lifting 10 tons each; double iron crane, blocks, and tested chains; 2-ton cranes; metal columns, shafting, and clutches, gravel screen, engine-beam, balance-weight, metal pump, metal borings, fire grates, pair of large carriages, with brasses, sundry valuable machinery patterns, malleable iron rails and chairs; railway coke wagon, boiler wagon, timber wagon, and detached body; ash timber, oak spoke-wood, and wagon sheaths; stout deals and iron rails; a large quantity of tiles, roofing timbers, joists, flooring, and useful scantling; broad step-ladders; oak posts, &c., &c.; office or library bookcase 12 ft. by 8 in. five parts, with closets, &c.; patent shower-bath; and sundry other articles of importance.

Inspection of the premises will be granted on application to Thomas Richardson, Esq., Castle Eden.

Luncheon will be served at One o'clock; the sale will commence at Two to a minute, and be continued till all is absolutely sold.

PAYMENTS.—Under £20 in cash; above £20 in approved bills at four months' date, or 2½ per cent. discount will be allowed for cash in lieu of bills.

Sunderland Sale Offices, March 14, 1853.

**LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.**

**MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**

at the Mart, on Tuesday, April 5th, at Twelve o'clock, the PATENT FUEL

WORKS, LLANELLY, a port of much importance on the coast of Carmarthenshire,

having direct railway communication with London. The buildings, which are principally

of stone, were erected about ten years since, and comprise a FACTORY OF

TWO FLOORS, 60 feet by 40 feet, with a wing on either side; on the ground floor,

an engine-house, two lofty brick chimneys, a shed for loading or unloading

counting-house, a well, several ponds or reservoirs for water, and a spacious yard

having entrance by folding gates. The total area is about 85,000 superficial feet. The

docks are adjacent, and tramways have been constructed from the works to the landing

stages in the docks, affording the greatest facility for landing or shipping goods.

The main line of the South Wales Railway is also immediately contiguous. The works

are at present fitted with PLANT and MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE OF

PATENT FUEL, having steam power equal to 30 horses, but the premises are well

adapted for lead, silver, tin, or copper works, or equally so for a brewery or flour

mill, either or both of which are much needed from the increasing population and

importance of the place, large quantities of flour being annually imported to Llanelly.

A portion of the ground could be advantageously occupied as building ground for

cottages, which are in great demand. The whole held for a term of 50 years, at a ground

rent of £50 per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Printed particulars, with plans,

may be had on the premises; at the principal inns at Swansea and Bristol;

the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London.

**VALUABLE COAL WORKS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE,**

a valuable and extensive COLLIERY, situated within four miles of the city of

London, now in full work, consisting of TWO PITS, PUMPING ENGINE, PIT

POLES, MACHINERY, &c., of the best description, in good working order.—To

be let, apply to Mr. Isaac Britton, bailiff, Soundwell Coal Works, Kings

land, near Bristol.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL,**

**MINING BROKER.**  
MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In the PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr. Crofts when called upon to recommend will do so.

The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

Wheal Wrey	Penllyn Court	Wheal Edward
Esgrair Llee	Tavy Consols	Clive
East Basset	East Russell	East Tamar
West Basset	Wheal Russell	North Norris
Rix Hill	Henstock	North Damsel
South Lovell	Wheal Yeoland	Balncon Consols
West Wheal Edward	Stoke Climsland Con.	Merilyn
Trefusis	Wh. Carpenter, S. Syd.	Herodfoot
West Ding Dong	Wheal Golden	North British
Cwm Darren	North Wheal Trelawny	Scottish Australian

Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers.—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Prince-street, City.

Dated Friday, March 18, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

**WHEAL WREY SILVER-LEAD MINE, CARADON DISTRICT.**—In 4096 shares.

MR. CROFTS has for SALE a limited number of SHARES in the above MINE, at a price much below their assumed present value, the workings thus far having been attended with extraordinary success.—Dated March 18, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane.

**MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT.**

33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years).  
Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. MR. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,**

21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 28, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Herodfoot	Trelawny
Alfred Consols	Kilbricken	Trueman
Allt-y-Crib	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trumpet Consols
Anglo-Californian	Leeds Town Consols	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate)
Balncon Beacon	Lelant Consols	Tywardreath
Bedford United	Levant Liberty	Tywardreath
Bell and Lanarth	Linares	Union Tin
Bicton Consols	Marko Valley	Unity Consols
Black Craig	Mary Ann	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Bodmin Consols	Mendip Hills	United Mines (Gwen.)
Boringdon Consols	Merilyn Michell	Venton
Boscawell Downs	Molland	Wellington
Boscan Brewer	Monarch Gold	West Abraham
Britannia Gold & Copper	Moslyn	West Alfred Consols
Bronfford	Nant-y-Car	West Caradon
Burra Burra (Australia)	Neptune	West Damsel
Callington	North Levant	West Darlingdon
Canadon Wood	North Frances	West Ding Dong
Carsons Creek	North Basset	West Stray Park
Cathedral Carnvall	North Cornwall	West Phoenix (free sh.)
Castle Dinas Carn Brea	North Damsel	West Providence
Cwm Erfin	North Pool	West Russell
Cwm Darren	North Roskear	West Seton
Cawson Hill	North Stafford. Coal	West Treasury
Chyrrase Consols	North Wheal Robert	West Trelawny
Clive Comfort	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Brewer
Colonial Condurrow	Nouveau Monde	Wheal Carne
Cook's Kitchen	Okel Tor Orsedd	Wheal Catherine
Carvannal	Par Consols	Wheal Comfort
Cradock Moor	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Clifford
Crow Hill	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Gifford
Cubert Darren	Penhale Consols	Wheal Gifford
Devon Burra Burra	Penance Consols	Wheal Ellen (Brea)
Devon and Courtenay	Perran St. George	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
Devon Consols North	Phoenix Great Consols	Wheal Fanny
Devon Great Consols	Poltimore	Wheal Fatwork
Devon Kapunda	Port Phillip & Col. Gold	Wheal Fortune (Brea)
Doleath	Prad Consols	Wheal Kitty
Duke of Cornwall	Prigant Consols	Wheal Langford
East Alfred Consols	Rix Hill	Wheal Long
East Basset	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Norris
East Black Craig	Silver Valley	Wheal Russell
East Darren	South Wheal Robert	Wheal Beth
East Halamanning	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Robin
East Margaret	South Consols	Wheal Samson
East Pool	South Frances	Wheal Squire
East Russell	South Caradon	Wheal Surprise
East Seton and Maude	South Condurrow	Wheal Trebarvah
East Tamar	South of Scotland	Wheal Trefusis
East Wheal Rose	South-West Phoenix	Wheal Trelawny
Esgrair Llee	South W. Basset	Wheal Tremayne
Esgrair Llee	South Wheal Robert	Wheal Tryphena
Esgrair Llee	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Trelawny
Esgrair Llee	South Carn Brea	Wheal Sydney
Esgrair Llee	South Tolgus	Wheal Uney
Esgrair Llee	Spearhead Consols	Wheal Wrey
Esgrair Llee	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Zion
Esgrair Llee	St. Day United	West Wheal Alfred
Esgrair Llee	St. Ives Consols	West Wheal Frances
Esgrair Llee	Stoke Climsland Consols	West Wheal Robert
Esgrair Llee	Stoke Sueton Vein Co.	West Wheal Russell
Esgrair Llee	Tavy Consols	West Wheal Treasury
Esgrair Llee	Tees Dale Tincroft	Wheal Trelawny
Esgrair Llee	Trebah Consols	Wheal Fortune (South)
Esgrair Llee	Trefusis	Wheal Gill Wheal Jane
Esgrair Llee	Trelawny	Wheal Langford
Esgrair Llee	Trelawny Trevana	Wheal Lemon
Esgrair Llee	Trelawny Trevana	Wheal Mine
Esgrair Llee	Trelawny Trevana	

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

MR. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—March 18, 1853.

**MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,**

28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

**MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER,**

No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**IN CHANCERY.**—In the matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, of the PENNANT and CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.

**TO BE DISPOSED OF,** by direction of William Henry Tiney, Esq.,

the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding up of the affairs of the said Company, all that leasehold MINING PROPERTY, known as the CRAIGWEN MINE, situated in the parishes of Malwedy and Llan y Mowddwy, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales. The said mine extends over an area of about 930 acres, the length being about 1113 fms., and the width about 1090 fms., together with the ERECTIONS thereon, and the entire PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c. This valuable MINING PROPERTY, &c., WILL BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, by MR. GEORGE ROBINSON, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private contract. Persons willing to tender for the purchase of the interest of the said company, in the said of the above-named lead mines, which are held under lease for 21 years from 29th day of September, 1850, the dues being 1-10th, or a rental of £300, determinable at the option of the lessee, on giving one year's notice, or payment of one year's rent, are requested to communicate with the official manager, as under, and proposals will be received until the 21st day of March, 1853, when, if the highest offer be approved of by the Master, the purchaser will be declared.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Mr. Hugh Jones, Dinas Mowddwy, North Wales; at the Auction Mart; and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 21, Old Bond-street. The reports, documents, and lease may be inspected at the office of the official manager, Mr. R. F. Harding, No. 1, Guildhall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

TUCKER AND SONS, Solicitors, Sun Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET,**

**ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.**  
MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectfully established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

**MINING PROPERTY.**—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Trelawny	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	Bedford United	St. John del Rey
Lewis	South Tamar	Cobre
Trumpet Consols	North Basset	Alten
Tamar Consols	Carn Brea	Copliop
Trebah	Tincroft	Cocoes

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

East Russell	Wheal Edward	Treleigh
St. Day United	Wheal Arthur	North Downs
Wheal Norris	Tavy Consols	West Towan
Rorington	Stray Park	East Basset
North Damsel	Wheal Grenville	East Tamar
Herodfoot	Wheal Harriet	Wheal Cupid
Gawton United	Gawton	Halamanning

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**INVESTMENTS IN MINES.**—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE

SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENSTRIFF and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

**MINING SHARES.**—MR. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE

the following SHARES:—Mary Ann (£45); Fatwork and Wheal Virtue (£2 13s.); Henstock (£20); West Wheal Basset (£15); Tamar Consols (£4 10s.); Wh. Golden (£4); Alfred Consols (£20); Hington (£2 5s.); Leeds Town (£1 2s. 6d.); Wheal Langford (£1); Perran Wh. Jones (£2s.); Wheal Robert (£1 17s. 6d.); Prince Albert (£1 17s. 6d.); Worthing (£10); Monarch (Australian) Gold (£10s.); South Cork Copper (£1 5s.). And will PURCHASE in the following:—Linares, East Rus sell, and East Caradon. Mr. Spratley also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.—2, Winchester-buildings, London.

**MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,**

TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from a lengthened experience is offered.

**MR. WILLIAM SMITH, C.E., &c.,** has just RETURNED from

his professional tour of inspection of iron, coal, and other mineral property and works, in Prussia, Belgium, &c., and may be CONSULTED daily, from Twelve to Four o'clock, at his office, 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, on the 3d of April 1853.

**FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.**—SUPERINTENDENT

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS for this SITUATION will be RECEIVED till MONDAY, the 4th of April, and the person selected will be required to enter on the duties of the office not later than Wednesday first. A liberal salary will be allowed. The length of the navigation is 51 miles, whereof 39 is a ship canal. The traffic is large and increasing. No one need apply who has not had experience in the construction and superintendence of such works as there are on this canal, consisting of locks, reservoirs, bridges, wharves, roads, towing-paths, &c., or, at least, of such analogous engineering works as shall qualify him for taking charge of these, and of other out-door departments of the canal, in the most efficient manner.—Applications, addressed to the Governor and Council, and accompanied by such testimonials as applicants may deem necessary, to be delivered at the Canal Office, Port Dundas, on or before the day above-mentioned.—Glasgow, March 10, 1853.

**TO LEAD MANUFACTURERS.**—WANTS A SITUATION, a

YOUNG MAN, who is highly qualified to act as FOREMAN in any establishment where they extract silver from lead, as he has had great experience in the practical working of all the furnaces connected with the improvement and refining of lead, as well as the desilvering pots. The advertiser would have no objection to go abroad for any respectable company.—Apply, "M. D.," care of Mr. Parish, 2, Church-street, Trinity-square, Southwark.

**COAL MANAGER.**—A YOUNG MAN of extensive experience

in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and has first-rate recommendations, is desirous of a SITUATION as UNDERVIEWER at home or abroad. Has much experience in coke burning.—Address, "C. D. N.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO BE SOLD, ONE SIXTY-FOURTH ORIGINAL SHARE** in

the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY, price £700. Should the company, from any circumstance, fail to pay £10 per cent. during the next twelve months, the present owner guarantees to make up all deficiency.—Address, "A. B.," care of James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-inn-square.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—Persons desirous of EMBARKING in one of

the BEST INVESTMENTS for capital in the western part of Cornwall—one situated near Redruth, and the other near Camborne, known to be the richest mineral districts in the county—can have every information by applying to Capt. T. Spargo, 130, Lillington-street, Finsbury, London; or to W. W. Brewer, Post-office, Bodmin.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—TO BE SOLD, about 200

tons of good heavy WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, lying convenient for removal.—For particulars and to see, apply to J. L. Bent, Esq., 5, Crompton Quay, Dublin.

**TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.**—FOR SALE,

260 yards 21-in. diameter PUMPS, with bucket trees, clack-pieces, windrope, and working-barrels, complete. They are in excellent order; having been in use a very short time, are quite as good as new. They lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the north of England. The pumps can be shipped at Seaham Harbour.—For price and other particulars, apply to Haggie Brothers, patent rope manufacturers, Gateshead on Tyne.

**TO MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.**—STEAM

ENGINES.—FOR SALE, ONE SECOND-HAND 30-horse power double cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, and a NEW ONE of 20-horse power, not quite finished, the consumption of best coals only 3 lbs. per horse power per hour; also a PAIR of 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, and others of smaller power.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B.



# MOUNT CARBON CHARTERED COAL AND IRON COMPANY, FAYETTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U. S.

The company being incorporated by Charter from the State Legislature, no liability will be attached to the shareholders beyond the amount of shares.  
Capital £150,000, in 150,000 parts of £1 each: to be paid in full on allotment, without further call or liability.

**DIRECTORS.**  
SAMUEL HINDS, Esq., 61, Portland-place  
J. C. H. COLQUHOUN, Esq., 32, York-street, Portman-place  
GERARD RALSTON, Esq., 21, Tottenham-court-road, London  
GEORGE GRIFFIN, Esq., 21, Tottenham-court-road, London  
JOSEPH LAURENCE, Esq., 21, Tottenham-court-road, London  
GEORGE J. BUNDELM, Esq., Harwood Lodge, Newbury, Berks  
W. T. FOUSSIN, Esq., late Ambassador to America, 42, Rue Richer, Paris  
JOHN Y. CLARKE, Esq., 39, Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris  
**SOLICITORS.** Messrs. King and Attwells, F. Truett, Esq., 21, Earl-street, Blackfriars.  
**BANKERS.** Messrs. E. & J. Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill; John G. Bone, Esq., 5, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

**BANKERS IN LONDON.** Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.  
**BANKERS IN PARIS.** Messrs. Livingston, Wells, and Co., 8, Place de la Bourse.  
Secretary for the sale of shares—Mr. A. Hoelzer.  
**OFFICES.**—30, BUCKLESBURY.

## PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is the working of a large tract of coal land in Virginia (10,000 acres), near the Kanawha River, a navigable tributary of the Ohio, and convenient to all the great western markets.

A charter has been obtained from the Virginia State Legislature for working this company, and the lands purchased in "fee simple," so that no liability will be attached to shareholders beyond the amount of subscribed shares.

This estate lies upon the slope of an elevated ridge, on the right or east side of Armstrong's Creek, a navigable tributary of the Great Kanawha River, and upon the route of the Virginia Central Railroad, which affords an outlet to the Atlantic cities.

Its distance from the Kanawha River is one mile and a quarter, and its frontage upon the creek is about nine miles. The creek bottoms are level, and offer no obstruction to a railway, which can be built at a small expense.

The tract contains inexhaustible deposits of split coal, common bituminous, and of Cannel coal, in seams from 3 to 8 feet thick, the entire average being more than 70 feet of workable coal. These are entirely above water level. They lie nearly horizontally, dipping about 30 feet per mile towards the creek, enough to afford a natural drainage—consequently will require no machinery for pumping. The coal measures, or seams, of this region are not subject to "faults," and the several seams upon this tract, cropping out upon the slopes, may be traced along the whole front.

The seams of split coal are from 6 to 8 feet thick. It is the best kind in the western markets for the use of steamers, for foundries, and for furnaces. It is of high heating power, of great purity and freedom from earthy matter, of little tendency to clinker, is extremely hard and compact, and is, for this reason, and its freedom from sulphur, beyond general use as a fuel for steam engines, to which many other coals are liable. The Cannel coal is of the best quality, equal in every respect to the finest British Cannel. It is found in a seam 3 feet thick, which has been opened, and computed to contain many thousands of tons.

The only Cannel coal of good quality known in the United States is found in the Valley of the Kanawha, and at different points this same seam is actively mined by companies that have met with great success, although under disadvantages of position as compared with this tract.

Besides these large quantities of coal that are known to exist, iron ore abounds, and the increasing demand and high price of iron at the present time would alone justify the working of a company with a certain and profitable return. The tract is well timbered, and a great portion fitted for agricultural purposes. The State is one of the healthiest in the Union, and most conveniently situated to the great western markets.

In all instances where coal mining has been carried on to any extent, the lands have very much enhanced in value, both for agricultural and mining purposes. The Company holding the Mount Carbon estate in "fee simple" are in a position to dispose of portions of the property, as it increases in value, to other parties or companies. The quantity of workable coal above water level on this property is estimated by Prof. Ansted (who has recently returned from a special mission to the district) at 55,000 tons per acre, and on the 10,000 acres the enormous quantity of 550,000 tons. A very large and extended system of working may safely be ventured on in a case where the mineral property is so clearly developed and readily obtained, and where the quantity of mineral in sight is so exceedingly large.

These coals will find ready markets at Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, and other large cities and towns on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; also at distant already established, or to be established, by the company, to supply steam-boats, of which nearly 400 pass weekly on the Ohio, and nearly as many more on the Mississippi. The cost of carrying these coals to New Orleans, which is now the great entrepot for an immense number of vessels in the trade for supplying coals to the Australian packet stations, and also the Pacific steam companies, is but trifling, and the increase of steam navigation on the Pacific warrants an immense consumption, and likewise a high price for years to come. (See Professor Ansted's report, markets, &c.)

The estimated cost of working these mines, and carrying the coal to market, has been carefully calculated by Professor Ansted. The calculation is based on a high rate of wages and advanced prices of some articles, with the following result:—

Dead work and loss in mine ..... per ton of 28 bushels 4 Cents.  
Getting and hauling coal to day ..... 50 "  
Conveying to river and putting on board ..... 12 "  
Oil, lights, and sundry small charges ..... 4 = 70 Cents.

To this must be added for all coal conveyed to a distance, the proportion of cost of boat and tolls on the Kanawha (say, 40 cents per ton), and a charge for commission, depots, wharfage, or storing, which may be taken at 10 cents. The total charge to be added for wages and further expenses of transport may be taken at 4 cents per ton for every 100 miles conveyed. This would amount to 12 cents per ton at Cincinnati, 18 cents at Louisville, and 30 cents at New Orleans. Thus the net cost of the coal as put on board being 70 cents, or 3s. per ton, the total cost when stored at Cincinnati, adding one-tenth for risk of loss by river accidents, would be in English money 6s. 1d. per ton, in Louisville 6s. 4d., and in New Orleans 9s. 2d. per ton, the average market selling price being more than 100 per cent. advance. The different markets for the Mount Carbon Coal are fully detailed in Prof. Ansted's report, of which the following is an extract:—

"It may be well to say a few words as to the probable percentage to be derived from any given amount of capital in working this property, yet it is difficult to do so without appearing to be extravagant. Assuming, however, a capital of £300,000 available for plant, necessary outlay, and working capital, there can be no reason why a business of at least 200,000 tons per annum should not be established. At the average prices of coal in ordinary seasons (say, 9s. per ton) at Cincinnati, any quantity sold there would give a net profit of 2s. 7d. per ton, while that sold at New Orleans at 20s. per ton would give a profit of 10s. 4d. per ton. The sale at intermediate points would, of course, be made at prices having reference to distance, but the profits would increase with the distance in something like a direct ratio. If, therefore, we assume the sales to be as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in the general way, and the result will thus appear:—

	Tons.	s. d.	£ s. d.
At Cincinnati and for depots not lower than that city .....	80,000	profit 2 7	per ton 10,333 6 8
At various towns and for river navigation between Cincinnati .....	80,000	" 5 0	" 20,000 0 0
At New Orleans .....	40,000	" 10 4	" 20,560 13 4

Tons of coal ..... 200,000 giving a profit of £51,000 0 0  
Being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the capital. The above only affords a glimpse of the prospects of success fairly in view."

1. There is a large tract of nearly horizontal coal-bearing deposits of unusual regularity, great thickness, and excellent quality, near a navigable stream.

2. From this tract is a straight course of 2000 miles of river navigation, and numerous large towns on the river banks, from which proceed very important and extensive railways, tending to open a communication with other towns, some of them of the largest magnitude.

3. Not only does the tract generally contain coal, but the particular property before us has the great advantage of being conveniently situated for working very valuable beds above the water-line, and the coal is proved both at the water's edge and at various heights on the hill-side.

4. There is a large natural market very insufficiently provided for, but constantly increasing in extent, the present supply being variable, and usually commanding high prices. More than this ought not to be needed to secure the employment of capital in this direction, and it would be difficult to set a limit to the amount that could be invested with advantage.

The Mount Carbon estate is so situated as to require only one and a quarter mile of railroad to connect with the Great Central railroad or the river, and the cost in getting coals to market, owing to the convenient location, will be much less than many other mines. The company being incorporated by Charter of the Virginia State Legislature, the English Joint-Stock Act does not apply, and as the scrip will be payable to bearer, no deed is required to be signed.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Mount Carbon Chartered Coal and Iron Company, 30, Bucklebury.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of £1 each, in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the deposit of £1 per share, when required.

Reference..... Name in full.....  
Signature..... Residence.....  
Date..... Business or profession.....

## REPORT ON THE MOUNT CARBON ESTATE, NEAR THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, WESTERN VIRGINIA, U. S.

By PROFESSOR D. T. ANSTED, F.R.S., &c., &c.

I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Great Kanawha River is one of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, having its chief sources in the Allegheny Mountains, in the north-western extremity of North Carolina, at an elevation of 1,725 feet above the sea. From this point, and under the name of New River, the stream proceeds with a nearly north course for 125 miles to Kanawha Falls, descending in all 1,121 feet by a succession of rapids for the whole distance. During this part of its course it is fed by several tributaries, of which the Greenbrier and Gauley are the most important. Shortly after its junction with the latter river, it forms a large cascade, tumbling over a ledge of rock to a depth of 22 feet, and descending into a large open pool near Leap Creek. From hence, where it first takes the name of Kanawha, it continues to descend for a further distance of 45 miles without interruption, and finally enters the Ohio at Point Pleasant. The total descent of this latter portion is at least, showing an average of less than a foot per mile, and offering no impediments whatever to navigation either by flat boats or steam ships, except such as may be easily and permanently removed.

The Kanawha Valley, properly so called, runs through rich alluvial bottoms, between hills rising very steeply on each side. The distance between the hills averages about a mile, and the width of the stream about 300 yards, not altering greatly for the first 50 miles below the Falls. Near the Falls the hills rise not less than 750 feet above the valley, but they gradually diminish in height going down the stream, till at a distance of about 25 miles the height is reduced to 500 feet, and at Charleston (15 miles further) it is only 250 feet. There is nothing whatever in the form of the valley to prevent a railway from being constructed with perfect safety and at small expense, without heavy works, from the Falls to the mouth of the river; and in many respects it appears that the left or south bank would be the most convenient, and it has accordingly been recommended by the State engineer as the best line for the Virginia Central Railroad.

The bottoms are cultivated and produce abundant and valuable crops of grain and grass, and they are estimated to be worth from 50 to 100 dollars per acre, for the purposes of agriculture only. The hills enclose the valleys, and the hollows throughout the district are clothed with trees. The poplar (tulip-tree), oaks (white, black, and other varieties), ash, beech, black walnut, chestnut, white walnut, maple, hickory, birch, and in the hollows and valleys the sycamore, form the prevalent timber, and of these the oaks and tulip-trees may be regarded as the most abundant and valuable. Pines are not so abundant, though both heart and pitch pines are found.

The population of the Kanawha Valley is considerable, but has not lately increased very rapidly. The town of Charleston, at the mouth of Elk River, is large but struggling, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people inhabit the town and the right bank of the stream to the extremity of the salt marsh.

II.—GEOLOGY OF THE KANAWHA COAL-FIELD.—The rocks on each side the Kanawha and its tributaries, were not actually covered with alluvial soil, consist exclusively of coal-measures, which lie nearly horizontal, but have a general dip towards the north-west of about twenty feet in a mile, besides small local dips throwing them slightly away from the valleys on each side of the rivers or creeks, and therefore towards the interior of the hills, thus making each of the blocks before described a kind of coal basin, of which the slopes are exceedingly gentle, all of them being towards the centre of the block.

From the eastern flanks of the Alleghenies, where the carboniferous beds first overlie shales and grits of more ancient date, and metamorphic rocks, the prevalent rock is everywhere sandstone, which is generally compact and moderately hard, but contains some much softer and some very hard bands. With these sandstones are a few bands of rotten sandy shale, with occasional false stratification, some more perfect and harder shales, some bands of black fire-clay, one of white pipe-clay, and numerous seams of coal. Masses or beds of fossiliferous iron ore, yellow and hyaline, cover the surface in some places to a thickness of several feet, and seem also to be occasionally bedded with other strata. Ironstone nodules are bedded occasionally near the coal. Calcareous argillaceous bands, well adapted for hydraulic lime, exist at various points, and grey pyrites bands are also found. There is for the most part no surface covering whatever to all these deposits, beyond a thin coating of vegetable soil, derived from the decomposition of underlying rocks and an abundant growth of forest vegetation. In the river bottoms, however, there are rich alluvial lands, which are certainly of some depth, though probably not very great. Throughout the district there are no marks whatever of other disturbances than would result from the elevation of deposits already partly split asunder by crevices, produced by contraction during consolidation from a state of mud or soft sand. I nowhere saw in any part of the coal-field the smallest indication of faulted ground, or a single slip or trouble that could interfere with coal working.

The whole district seems divisible into groups or subdivisions, each of which bears coal, though all are not equally valuable or productive. The lowest in geological position occupies the highest place geographically, and the strata forming it crop out on the flanks of the Alleghenies above the Falls. It includes several seams of good sound coal, amongst and below which limestone occurs, purer and more distinctly bedded than is met with higher up in the series. It terminates upwards near the embouchure of Gauley River, and amongst its higher members are rocks containing common salt resting on others capable of holding back water. It is in piercing by Artesian borings to this part of the series that the supplies of brine are obtained which have been already referred to, and which are worked further down in the valley near Charleston. The thickness of this lower division I have no means of accurately ascertaining, but it is much more than 1,000 feet.

The next series, commencing near the Falls and terminating a little below Charleston, includes upwards of 400 feet of deposits, more nearly horizontal than those below, and containing not only a great thickness of workable coal, but many seams of excellent quality, capable of being very easily and cheaply worked. Bands of hydraulic limestone, some calcareous bands, and others from which iron could probably be obtained with advantage, an exceedingly compact cherty or flinty bed, known locally as the flint vein, and a well-marked and readily decomposing pyrites band, are all found in this part of the measures, and may be regarded as characteristic of it.

The third or uppermost division, commencing below Charleston, continues in a nearly horizontal position to the mouth of the Kanawha, and thence extends across that river into the State of Ohio. It is known to contain several seams of coal, a thin bed of inferior quality being worked about two miles from Point Pleasant, and other thicker and more valuable seams at Coalport near Pomeroy.

The workable seams of coal proved in the middle part of the series, and cut across by the Kanawha and its tributaries, are nearly twenty in number. Most of them are of ordinary bituminous kind, with a moderate proportion of white ash, free from sulphur, and well adapted either for steam or household purposes. The thickest bed is a split coal of considerable hardness and excellent quality, easily worked, making a very small per centage of slack, and in all respects available for the general market. There are also bands of cannel coal, now rather extensively worked at three points, one of them on Coal River, one on Elk River, and the third on the Kanawha, nearly opposite Armstrong's Creek. Some thousands tons of this coal have been taken to market, and there cannot be a doubt that it is of great value for the manufacture of gas, but it would also fetch a high price for household purposes.

It will be observed that, in speaking of the coal, no notice has been taken of the depth at which particular beds may be found, or of the different parts of the district. The line with this run past the mouth of Armstrong's Creek. It will convey bituminous and cannel coal along this line eastwards, and cannot fail to compete successfully in the coal trade in all the markets throughout Virginia, if not in Pennsylvania. The lowest estimate for this demand cannot be less than 40,000 tons per annum.

The following, therefore, is submitted as a fair statement of the natural demand per annum for the whole district, including the railway traffic of Eastern Virginia, the general trade below the falls of Kanawha to the Ohio, below the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, taking into account only those towns which are situated on the banks of the river, and the communication by steam connected with and arising out of their position:—

Household consumption in towns .....	285,000 Tons.
Gas and manufacturing purposes in towns .....	250,000 "
River steam navigation .....	1,250,000 "
Railroad locomotives .....	250,000 "
Ocean steam navigation from New Orleans .....	100,000 "
Virginia Central Railroad and towns supplied by its agency .....	40,000 "
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,175,000 "</b>

This quantity is about half that supplied during the year 1852 from all the mines hitherto opened in Pennsylvania; and it is worthy of notice, that in the development of the coal trade in the Eastern States, the average annual increase for about fifteen years past has been about 10 per cent. of the previous year's consumption. The supply in 1852 was only 35,000 tons; in 1853 it had increased to 175,000; in 1854 it was 1,000,000; and in 1855 over three millions and a quarter.

There is not a doubt but that a Company investing a large capital in the development of the Kanawha coal, would not only be able to produce coal as rapidly, and quite as cheaply as any Pennsylvania coal-owners, and much cheaper than most of them, but could at once bring it to market at very small cost, without expending any large sums on coal-mining railways to convey it to the point where the coal is to be taken, or on the roads which would not be exposed to foreign competition, except at New Orleans.

It is not to be supposed that any sudden production of so large a quantity of coal as that for which there is a natural demand, is either contemplated, or could by any possibility be obtained immediately by any single Company, on however large a scale. The present consumption of coal in the whole southern and western district referred to, does not in all probability amount to three-quarters of a million of tons per annum, that of Cincinnati alone being about 350,000, and the Kanawha Salines 200,000. The steam-boats, the railway locomotives, and the inhabitants of the towns are almost entirely supplied with wood for fuel; many of the towns are not lighted with gas, and the manufacturers are unable to obtain the quantities they would willingly take. No depots have been established on a sufficiently large scale; and the cost of good coal, even at Cincinnati, varies from 8 to no less than 25 cents per bushel (9s. 3d. to 25s. 3d. per ton). No statement can be imagined that would more strikingly show the advantage that must attend the employment of a capital to extend the production, accumulate stocks at convenient places, and thus equalize their price, and ensure a permanent and most profitable business.

The existing coal interests that would have to be met are neither numerous nor on a sufficiently large scale to interfere with the development of any plans that may be thought advisable. The collieries on the Youghiogany, and elsewhere near Pittsburgh, have no advantages whatever, either in position, quality of coal, or facility of transport over those of the Kanawha; nor are they at all extensive enough or sufficiently open to be able to increase their supply so as to come into the market below Cincinnati, since even for that city their means are totally inadequate. The nearest spot accessible by railroad at which coal is opened near Cincinnati, is 106 miles; and the lowest price at which it has been estimated possible by a projected railway company to bring it there for sale (allowing a profit of 7d. per ton to the collier), is 6 7/8 cents per bushel (8s. 11d. per ton), a price which would leave a very good profit to the collier, owing to the much better position of his mines. The supply from Coalport (Pomeroy) is possibly offer formidable competition either in quality or price, and the terms now asked for coal-lands on and near the Ohio, even for comparatively poor seams of coal, are such as to check any large operations in that quarter. It is also the case, as already shown, that for the distant markets the additional charge for transport by the river is not more than two-pence per ton for every hundred miles; a difference more than compensated, as far as the Kanawha properties are concerned, by the mere additional thickness of the seams worked in that district.

It is indeed utterly impossible that any such amount of capital as is at present engaged in the Western coal trade, or is likely to be engaged for some time to come, can raise and convey the coals fast enough to the market to cause competition. Paradoxical as it may seem, there cannot be a doubt that any very extensive operations, accompanied by a systematic opening of the trade throughout the rivers to New Orleans, would in all probability rather advance than diminish the price that might be obtained for coal. This is, however, easily explained; for until there is a certainty of continuous supply, the steam-boats and railroads must obtain fuel at whatever cost from the forest, on which alone they can depend. The large quantities of coal, that would of necessity have to be supplied, and the extent of the depots that must be opened, before periodical supplies would be felt, must require the lapse of some time, and the outlay of considerable capital, before contracts could be safely undertaken to supply even the river navigation. When this is once done, the miscellaneous market, however pressing, must either be supplied, or the public must submit to pay heavily for accommodation. Meanwhile the general town market at Cincinnati is of itself sufficient to occupy the attention of all small producers for a long time.

Before concluding, it may be well to say a few words as to the probable percentage to be derived from any given amount of capital in working this property, but it is difficult to do so without appearing to be extravagant. Assuming, however, a capital of 200,000 available for plant, necessary outlay and working capital, there can be no reason why a business of at least 200,000 tons per annum should not be very soon established. Excluding interest on the capital stock, but taking the incidental charges and expenses of direction of management at 3,000l. per annum, it follows from what has been previously stated, that at the average prices of good coal in ordinary seasons, say 9s. per ton at Cincinnati, any quantity sold there would yield a net profit of 2s. 7d. per ton, while that sold at New Orleans at 20s. per ton would give a profit of 10s. 4d. per ton. The sale at intermediate points would, of course, be made at prices having reference to distance, but the profits would increase with the distance in something like a direct ratio. If, therefore, we assume the sales to be as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in the general way, and the result will thus appear:—

	Tons.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Dead work and loss in mine ..... per ton of 28 bushels 4 Cents.			
Getting and hauling coal to day ..... 50 "			
Conveying to river and putting on board ..... 12 "			
Oil, lights, and sundry small charges ..... 4 "			

Net cost of coal on board ..... 70 "

To this must be added, for all coal conveyed to a distance, the proportion of cost of boat and tolls on the Kanawha (say, 40 cents per ton), and a charge for commission, depots, wharfage, or storing, which may be taken at 10 cents. The total charge to be added for wages and further expenses of transport may be taken at 4 cents per ton for every 100 miles conveyed. This would amount to 12 cents per ton at Cincinnati, 18 cents at Louisville, and 30 cents at New Orleans. Thus the net cost of the coal as put on board (excluding the cost of boat), being 70 cents, or 3s. per ton, the total cost when stored at Cincinnati, adding one-tenth for risk of loss by river accidents, would be in English money 6s. 1d. per ton, in Louisville 6s. 4d., and in New Orleans 9s. 2d. per ton. The extra risk on the distant trips might possibly add some pence per ton to the cost of the coal at the distant ports.

It may be supposed that this price could hardly be reduced by the employment of steam-tugs, but from the extremely small cost of such vessels, and the extent of business on the rivers, there can be little doubt that an actual saving would really be secured by their use, while the amount of business done would be far greater. Even at present the steam boats on the Ohio and Mississippi, burning for the most part wood, are enabled to carry flour and other goods at the rate of a quarter of a cent. (one-eighth of a penny) per ton per mile, so that by proper arrangement on a large scale, the actual net cost of the coal at New Orleans might be kept below an average of 10s. per ton, and would be proportionally less at intermediate points on the river. The methods of mining hitherto adopted throughout the district are simple but exceedingly uneconomical, and unfit for extended workings. Near Pittsburgh and on the Ohio, the hill-side is entered by drifts in the coal itself, which is then extracted from oblong spaces called rooms, about seven yards wide and of considerable length, parallel to the

\* Vide "Final Report on the Covington and Ohio Railroad," by Charles B. Shaw, C. E., published in the "State Reports," Document No. 81. The engineer there writes, "All my calculations and reflections have resulted in the conviction that the best and most practicable route for a railroad from Covington to New Rivers to Kanawha, and by the south bank of the latter stream to its mouth."—P. 23. The railway from Richmond to Covington is now nearly completed throughout, and by a vote of the State Legislature of the 25th January last, the first instalment of a vote of five millions of dollars was provided for the continuance of the line towards the Ohio. This line will therefore run parallel to the Wilson Survey, and close to it for 18 miles on the same side of the river.

cliff. Walls of 7 feet in width are left between adjacent rooms. Numerous drifts are encountered, and each is soon rendered useless by the gradual recession of the workings, the falling in of the roof and crush of the walls. The coal thus got is conveyed to the flats by expensive and slovenly methods; and at Pittsburgh it is estimated that when delivered at the add entrance it costs 3 cents per bushel (3s. 6d. per ton), and the putting on board 7d. to 9d. a ton more. This coal, when loaded, is conveyed down the Ohio, and sells to great advantage at the towns as far down as Cincinnati. It is estimated that nearly 750,000 tons were raised and sold last year from the neighbourhood, but the statistics are very imperfect. It is certain, however, that the business is very profitable, and the price of coal lands is rapidly rising throughout the country. Near Pittsburgh as much as 100l. per acre has lately been given for land twenty-five miles from the town, under which were only two known workable seams, having a total thickness of less than 10 feet. 20l. to 40l. an acre seems no uncommon price. No doubt large tracts of poor coal lands and many unproved tracts might be obtained at low prices; but great difference exists in the value of different parts of the field, and the proper working of any extensive portion with ample capital would render the competition of small proprietors impossible. There is, however, ample room for every one.

A very large proportion of the original timber still remains, well adapted not only for mining purposes, but for general construction, boats, staves, and other purposes. It is worthy of notice that the opening of the creek and valleys to reach the coal will afford opportunities hitherto not existing for the transport of the most valuable timber.

IV.—THE MARKET FOR THE COAL OBTAINED FROM THE KANAWHA COAL FIELDS.—Under this head I propose to treat of several matters of great importance, first showing certain facts from which any one may form an idea of the immediate market for mineral fuel in the district, together with the probable effect of improvements and changes now in operation. Having done this, I shall state nearly as possible the existing supply, and exhibit some of the results that may be anticipated from the employment of capital in the development of the property.

There are at present upwards of twenty very considerable towns, and a great number of smaller towns and villages on the Kanawha, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. These are daily becoming more and more important, not only by a rapid increase in their population, but also by the establishment, in and near them, of manufactures of various kinds. The population of the three largest towns alone (New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville), now exceeds 300,000. The total number of inhabitants of the remaining towns and villages cannot be less than half a million. At a low estimate the consumption of coal for household purposes by this population may be taken at 250,000 tons per annum, provided a sufficient supply were always available at a moderate price. For gas and manufacturing purposes, the total quantity of coal required must be at least a quarter of a million of tons per annum at the present time for such a population.

There are now upwards of 700 steam vessels of various kinds navigating the water of the Kanawha, the Ohio below Point Pleasant, and the Mississippi below its junction with the Ohio. At the lowest estimate the quantity of coal sufficient to supply these, supposing them to average only 150 miles per day for 180 days of the year, would amount to 1,250,000 tons per annum.

Through the city of Cincinnati no less than 21 lines of rail, having in all 2,250 miles of road, are now in course of execution, and half the mileage already completed. The supply of coal required for the depots at and near Cincinnati, supposing two trains to run per day each way, would amount to at least a quarter of a million of tons per annum. Louisville, Evansville, Memphis, and Vicksburg, all either are or will shortly be important centres for railway communication, and at each of them depots for coal will be required. At present we may safely estimate the demand for railway consumption, including such supply as would be carried by rail to towns lying on their route, at a quarter of a million of tons per annum.

At New Orleans and Mobile on the Gulf of Mexico is an extensive and increasing ocean traffic by steam vessels, not only to all parts of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, but with the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States, and also by means of the Chagres and Panama railroad with China and the whole Pacific coast of America, including of course the present enormous trade with California. A successful competition in price with English coal could not fail to extend this market entirely. The present market price of coal at New Orleans is stated at 25s. 3d. per ton, but may be taken at 25s., below which it can hardly go. As it has already been shown that any price at New Orleans above 10s. would yield a profit, there can be no doubt that 100,000 tons of coal per annum might be sold at great advantage for ocean steamers alone, and that this traffic is capable of vast development.

In addition to the above markets, it must be repeated that the Virginia Central Railroad, already completed from Richmond to the Blue Ridge near Charlottesville, a distance of 107 miles, has been lately ordered by a vote of the State Legislature, to be completed to the Ohio at Putnam, a route carrying it along the left bank of the Kanawha. The line will thus run past the mouth of Armstrong's Creek, and will convey bituminous and cannel coal along this line eastwards, and cannot fail to compete successfully in the coal trade in all the markets throughout Virginia, if not in Pennsylvania. The lowest estimate for this demand cannot be less than 40,000 tons per annum.

The following, therefore, is submitted as a fair statement of the natural demand per annum for the whole district, including the railway traffic of Eastern Virginia, the general trade below the falls of Kanawha to the Ohio, below the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, taking into account only those towns which are situated on the banks of the river, and the communication by steam connected with and arising out of their position:—

Household consumption in towns .....	285,000 Tons.
Gas and manufacturing purposes in towns .....	250,000 "
River steam navigation .....	1,250,000 "
Railroad locomotives .....	250,000 "
Ocean steam navigation from New Orleans .....	100,000 "
Virginia Central Railroad and towns supplied by its agency .....	40,000 "
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,175,000 "</b>

This quantity is about half that supplied during the year 1852 from all the mines hitherto opened in Pennsylvania; and it is worthy of notice, that in the development of the coal trade in the Eastern States, the average annual increase for about fifteen years past has been about 10 per cent. of the previous year's consumption. The supply in 1852 was only 35,000 tons; in 1853 it had increased to 175,000; in 1854 it was 1,000,000; and in 1855 over three millions and a quarter.

There is not a doubt but that a Company investing a large capital in the development of the Kanawha coal, would not only be able to produce coal as rapidly, and quite as cheaply as any Pennsylvania coal-owners, and much cheaper than most of them, but could at once bring it to market at very small cost, without expending any large sums on coal-mining railways to convey it to the point where the coal is to be taken, or on the roads which would not be exposed to foreign competition, except at New Orleans.

It is not to be supposed that any sudden production of so large a quantity of coal as that for which there is a natural demand, is either contemplated, or could by any possibility be obtained immediately by any single Company, on however large a scale. The present consumption of coal in the whole southern and western district referred to, does not in all probability amount to three-quarters of a million of tons per annum, that of Cincinnati alone being about 350,000, and the Kanawha Salines 200,000. The steam-boats, the railway locomotives, and the inhabitants of the towns are almost entirely supplied with wood for fuel; many of the towns are not lighted with gas, and the manufacturers are unable to obtain the quantities they would willingly take. No depots have been established on a sufficiently large scale; and the cost of good coal, even at Cincinnati, varies from 8 to no less than 25 cents per bushel (9s. 3d. to 25s. 3d. per ton). No statement can be imagined that would more strikingly show the advantage that must attend the employment of a capital to extend the production, accumulate stocks at convenient places, and thus equalize their price, and ensure a permanent and most profitable business.

The existing coal interests that would have to be met are neither numerous nor on a sufficiently large scale to interfere with the development of any plans that may be thought advisable. The collieries on the Youghiogany, and elsewhere near Pittsburgh, have no advantages whatever, either in position, quality of coal, or facility of transport over those of the Kanawha; nor are they at all extensive enough or sufficiently open to be able to increase their supply so as to come into the market below Cincinnati, since even for that city their means are totally inadequate. The nearest spot accessible by railroad at which coal is opened near Cincinnati, is 106 miles; and the lowest price at which it has been estimated possible by a projected railway company to bring it there for sale (allowing a profit of 7d. per ton to the collier), is 6 7/8 cents per bushel (8s. 11d. per ton), a price which would leave a very good profit to the collier, owing to the much better position of his mines. The supply from Coalport (Pomeroy) is possibly offer formidable competition either in quality or price, and the terms now asked for coal-lands on and near the Ohio, even for comparatively poor seams of coal, are such as to check any large operations in that quarter. It is also the case, as already shown, that for the distant markets the additional charge for transport by the river is not more than two-pence per ton for every hundred miles; a difference more than compensated, as far as the Kanawha properties are concerned, by the mere additional thickness of the seams worked in that district.



to be arranged as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in a general way, and the result will thus appear:—

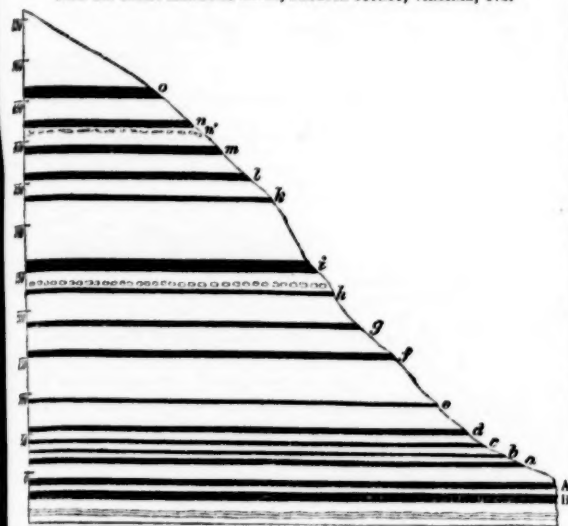
At Cincinnati and for depots not lower down than that city .....	80,000 profit 2s. 7d. per ton.....	£10,333 6 8
At various towns and for river navigation below Cincinnati .....	80,000 — 5s. — .....	20,000 0 0
At New Orleans .....	40,000 — 10s. 4d. — .....	20,666 13 4
Tons .....	200,000 .....	£51,000 0 0

being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the whole capital of 200,000.

I do not think it necessary to add many concluding remarks to this Report; although it extends to some length, it contains little more than an outline of the whole subject, and can only afford a glimpse of the prospects of success fairly in view. I have shown, however, I believe distinctly, that in the district under consideration there are several circumstances combined, all very favourable for the advantageous employment of capital. There is, first, a large tract of nearly horizontal coal-bearing deposits of unusual regularity, great thickness, and excellent quality, intersected by a navigable stream and several small tributaries. Secondly—From this tract is a straight course of two thousand miles of river navigation, uninterrupted for nearly nine months of the year, and numerous large towns on the river banks, from which proceed very important and extensive railways, tending to open a communication with other towns, some of them of the largest magnitude. Thirdly—Not only does the tract generally contain coal, but the particular property before us has the great advantage of being conveniently situated for working several valuable beds above the water-line, and the coal is proved both at the water's edge and at various heights on the hill-side. Fourthly—There is a large amount of present supply being variable, and usually commanding high prices. More than this ought not to be needed to secure the employment of capital, and it would be difficult to set a limit to the amount that could be invested with advantage.

#### SECTION SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL WORKABLE COAL SEAMS PROVED IN THE MOUNT CARBON ESTATE,

Near the GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, FAYETTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.



EXPLANATION.  
A. Two 6 to 7 feet seams, workable on Armstrong's Creek, and probably a little below the water level on Paint Creek.  
B. A group of three beds, workable together or from same drift, showing a total thickness of about 20 ft. of coal.  
C. A fair seam, about 7 ft. above the former.  
D. A poor seam.  
E. A good 6 ft. seam.  
F. A coal which appears to be partly Cannel and partly bituminous.  
G. A Cannel of fine quality, opened on Cabin Creek, with a bituminous seam, underlying a band of argillaceous and highly pyritic rock.  
H. The thick coal proved in various places, and varying in thickness from 7 to 10 ft., or more; crops at Paint Creek with 9 ft. of workable coal of fine quality.  
I. Two thin seams, comparatively unimportant and little proved.  
J. A 7 ft. seam, partly Cannel, identical with that worked at Stocktons.  
K. The flint vein.  
L. A seam, generally Cannel, overlying the flint vein.  
M. A seam, only partially proved.

(All the above are bituminous, and of fair quality.)  
A coal which appears to be partly Cannel and partly bituminous.  
A Cannel of fine quality, opened on Cabin Creek, with a bituminous seam, underlying a band of argillaceous and highly pyritic rock.  
The thick coal proved in various places, and varying in thickness from 7 to 10 ft., or more; crops at Paint Creek with 9 ft. of workable coal of fine quality.  
Two thin seams, comparatively unimportant and little proved.  
A 7 ft. seam, partly Cannel, identical with that worked at Stocktons.  
The flint vein.  
A seam, generally Cannel, overlying the flint vein.  
A seam, only partially proved.

#### THE FEATHER RIVER LAND AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEVADA DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.

Established in France as a Société en Commandite, by which the responsibility of shareholders is expressly limited to the amount of their subscriptions.  
For the purchase of a valuable Freehold Auriferous Landed Estate, 21,600 acres in extent, Capital £200,000, in 150,000 shares of £2 each, to be increased to £500,000, as to dividends to the amount of 20 per cent. have been paid on the present capital, which is anticipated from the first 12 months' actual operations.  
25,000 of the above shares will be issued at once, of which 25,000 have been subscribed for in New York; and the remainder are reserved to be issued when the land has been inspected and reported upon by a surveyor, and approved of by the Board of Supervision, or sooner should a general meeting of the shareholders so determine—no payment, beyond a deposit of 5 per cent. upon the first moiety of the purchase money, to be made to the vendors until the property be thus approved.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.—IN PARIS.  
M. DROUILLARD, Banker and Director of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway.  
M. MONTESSAULT, Director of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company.

IN LONDON.  
JOHN BAGSHAFT, Esq.  
H. HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq.  
R. W. SCHNEIDER, Esq.  
JOHN STEWART, Esq.  
CHARLES TREMAN, Esq.  
CAPT. LEICESTER VERNON, R.E.

GRANT IN PARIS—M. Ennemond Bagary.  
BANKERS—Messrs. G. Burdard and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, Old Broad-street.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co.;  
the London and Westminster Bank.

BANKERS IN PARIS—Messrs. P. Gil and Co.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Bray.

OFFICES.—IN LONDON, 64, OLD BROAD-STREET.  
—IN PARIS, 79, RUE RICHELIEU.

This Company has been enabled to secure, in the celebrated Nevada district, California, the right to purchase the large property of Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., reported as, after mentioned, to contain 21,600 acres in extent, and to possess extensive gold-bearing quartz veins and auriferous deposits and gold-washings, and to be well adapted for agricultural purposes.  
The property is described as being situated on the west bank of the Feather River, which is a tributary of the Great Sacramento River, and to be at a distance of about 100 miles by water communication from San Francisco. The Sacramento is at all seasons navigable for steamers; and it is stated that, during a greater portion of the year, vessels can navigate the Feather River up to the property. The estate is freehold, and the vendors guarantee an indisputable title, free from encumbrances.  
The mineral importance and value of the property will be best judged of by the following extract from the report of the surveyor, Nicholas Gray, Esq., who, in Sep. 1853, surveyed it as an officer under orders from the United States Government:—  
"I class the whole estate, containing 21,600 70-100 acres as mineral land. Gold is found from the bottom of the smallest gulley to the summit of the highest mountain on the land, in the soil as in the quartz rock. Some indications of iron are to be observed at the south-west corner of the Table Mountain. Quicksilver has been discovered in the same vicinity, and I have been informed by men of veracity, that several amounts have also been dug from the slope of the same mountain. The whole of the gold-bearing quartz rock is to be found all along the bank of that stream, and extending back generally 2 or 3 miles. By reference to the map you have all the principal points laid down of quartz rock, rich diggings, &c."

Further important details will be found in the document and map of the property, and other particulars of an interesting nature respecting this extensive territory may be ascertained at the office of the company.  
Mr. Gray states in his report that specimens of the quartz veins were taken by him from the estate. These Mr. Larkin forwarded to London for analysis, and the result of that analysis, as given in the appendix, shows that with careful management a large return for the capital invested may be reasonably expected from the company's mining operations.  
The working capital of £100,000, leaving the remainder for purchase-money, will, it is anticipated, be amply sufficient to conduct all the operations of the company; and it is intended to expend the same chiefly in erecting central mills for grinding the auriferous quartz on the property, and for reducing and extracting the gold from the auriferous sands, earths, or quartz, in the most complete, perfect, and economical manner; and also in encouraging farmers to settle upon the property, whose rents would be commensurate with its value and location, and who would in no way interfere with the extraction of its mineral riches.  
The vendors have agreed to sell the property at a price one-half of which is included in the present capital, and the remaining half is to be paid when the capital is increased to £500,000, and when dividends to the amount of 20 per cent. have been paid to the shareholders, as before mentioned. The entire price, to be thus paid in instalments, is probable not 1-10th part of the mere value of the gold to be extracted from the lands, independently of their fitness and eligibility for cultivation; and the company will be met with the greatest fairness by the vendors, who do not seek to make an estate, except a deposit of 5 per cent. on one moiety of the purchase-money, until an officer under orders from the Board of Supervision, shall have examined the estate, reported upon it, and declared it to be in accordance with the prospectus. The price per acre on the portion of purchase money payable out of the present capital is less than £10.

The company may find it desirable that a town shall be erected near the junction of the Feather River with the north fork of that river; and as great facilities and advantages will be offered to residents, the particular lands to be set apart for this city, may probably in a few years realise prices sufficient to restore to the shareholders the entire purchase-money.

An organized system of granting leases of mines on the estate is also in contemplation, which will yield large returns to this company; and the Board of Supervision will call the attention of other individuals and companies, contemplating the purchase of farming lands, alluvial diggings, or quartz mining locations, to the vast tract of territory. The Board will be prepared to make sales and grant leases of portions of the Feather River estate.  
The Board of Supervision believe that they indulge in no exaggeration, when expressing their conviction that the estate, fairly put to work to its full capabilities, will for many years annually yield as dividends—what may reasonably be expected from successful gold companies—at least 20 per cent. on the entire capital, besides bonuses. The investors in this business must, therefore, be equal to that offered by any other company, either in Australia or California.

The Board of Supervision will have the power of carrying out the contract with the vendors, and of settling the statutes of the company, under which all its affairs will be regulated. The deposit will be £2 per share, thus paying up the shares in full at the time of allotment; and all deposits applicable to the purchase-money received from shares sold, will be held in like manner as the shares would have been if not sold—viz., until the surveyor's report has been received, quiet possession given, a good title exhibited, and a proper conveyance executed.

Application for shares to be addressed to the Secretary and to the Brokers of the company, and on application can receive attention unless references be given to bankers or stockbrokers.

Extract of a letter from Nicholas Gray, Esq., U.S. Surveyor, to the Hon. T. O. Larkin, dated Hamilton, June 11, 1852.

"With this you will receive a small box of specimens of gold-bearing quartz. The specimens here sent are not selected specimens, because I wished to inform you correctly, or within the truth, so as to bear future examination. I saw much richer specimens. This was dug out of a hole about 1½ miles from Phoenix Mill, known as the Bloomingdale ledge or lead.  
It is stated by Mr. Larkin's agent in this country that the box was sent unopened from San Francisco to London, and assayed by Johnson and Matthey, and that in the specimens no gold was visible to the naked eye. The report of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey is as follows:—  
Assay office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, August 25, 1852.  
The box of gold quartz had half of each piece taken off, and the whole crushed together very fine, giving grains of gold, which would not pass through the sieve, equal to 8 oz. 10 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwt. The fine powder produced, by assay gold equal to 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwt.  
JOHNSON and MATTHEY.  
8 10  
10 = 20 at the present price of fine gold—viz., 84s. 7½d. per oz., gives a value of about £84 to the ton of 20 cwt.  
It is intended that the machinery to be erected by the Feather River Company shall be capable of crushing and reducing the same quantity at least of gold ore per annum as is mined and crushed by the celebrated St. John del Rey Company of Brazil—viz., about 60,000 tons per annum. The average produce of gold per ton, obtained by that company, as per their published reports, gives a value of £1 11s. per ton of ore only as contrasted with the above extraordinary produce of £84 per ton. An average produce per ton of ore of 1-10th only of this sum, say £8 per ton, must yield profits much larger than the 20 per cent. dividends anticipated by the Directors."

THE CHALANCHES SILVER MINING COMPANY,  
for the Extraction of Native Silver, Silver Lead, Copper, Nickel, and Cobalt  
Departments d'Isere et Haute Alpes, France. Concessions in perpetuity. Estab-

lished (and now at work) under the French law of "Commandite," whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares. No deed required to be signed. The Shares to be payable to bearer. Application will be made in due course to the French Government for the conversion of the present Company into a "Societe Anonyme."—In 6,000 Shares, of 100 francs each, of which 2,800 only remain to be subscribed for, the rest having been already appropriated. 50 francs to be paid on allotment, and 50 francs on the 1st of June next.

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KEANE, St. James's Park, Cambridge-street.  
M. LE VICOMTE LOUIS ETIENNE FRANCOIS HERICART DE THURY,  
Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, Inspecteur Général Honoraire des Mines,  
Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, 71, Rue St. Dominique, Paris.  
M. SIMON GASTALD JANGOT, Propriétaire, Rentier, Chateau de Chessey-les-Mines  
Département du Rhone.  
CAPTAIN GEORGE KEANE, Montpellier-road, Brighton.  
J. PARTRIDGE THARP, Esq., Regent-street, London.  
H. HARRINGTON THOMAS, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, 11, Old Steyne, Brighton.  
HENRY VANSITTART, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Forest Hill, Sydenham.  
GERANTS.—Mons. Pierre Alexis Lefebvre, Allemont, Grenoble; Mr. Henry C. Newton, London.  
BANKERS.—Messrs. Ch. Noel, H. Place, and Co., 9, Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.  
NOTAIRE.—M. Guyon, 25, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris.  
SOLICITORS.—M. H. Peronne, Avenue, 35, Rue de Bourbon, Villeneuve, Paris; Messrs. Howard and Bullen, 141, Fenchurch-street, London.  
BROKERS.—Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Abchurch-lane, London.  
OFFICES IN LONDON, 5, LOTHBURY.

The Mines of Chalanches d'Allemont are situated in the Département d'Isere, about twenty-five miles from Grenoble, on the high road from that city to Italy, via Briançon. They contain in great abundance native silver, nickel, and cobalt ores. Their mineralogical and geological character is of the highest order, and their celebrity is historical; and it is incontestably proved, by a most minute and searching investigation, that nothing but a judicious application of practical science, engineering skill, and adequate capital is wanting to ensure, within a very brief period, the most lucrative results.  
The capital has been carefully estimated at an amount which will provide for every contingency, and as it will not be expended in using the problematical riches of a new mine, but in adequately developing the acknowledged resources of a property whose productiveness has been placed beyond all doubt, the Directors confidently express their conviction that they will be enabled to declare a dividend within a very limited period.  
Originally discovered in 1768 by some peasants, these Mines were subsequently worked by the French Government, under the direction of Mr. Binelli, a Piedmontese engineer, who in the first year of his operations extracted, without art or method, 60,000 marks of silver, of the value of 300,000 francs (34,400 £). They were afterwards granted by letters patent of Louis XVI., to his brother Le Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII.), for whom they were successfully worked till the Revolution under the management of Mr. Schrieber, a Saxon engineer, by whom silver of the value of nearly 120,000 £ was extracted. The average yield of the ore smelted was nearly 800 £ per ton. On the occurrence of the Revolution, the Republican Government refused the requisite funds for working the Mines, and they were consequently abandoned. Ultimately the concessions passed into the hands of parties who not only wanted mining skill and capital, but disagreed amongst themselves, and became involved in litigation.  
In one of the levels a block of pure native silver, weighing 36,000 francs (4,160 £), was found, which was preserved as a curiosity in the cabinet of the Comte de Provence until the Revolution of 1792, when it shared the rest of the royal treasures.  
Hitherto the Mines have been worked for silver only, and the operations have been exclusively confined to the surface veins (nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea), which have never been proved in depth. Cobalt, however, exists in large quantities, combined with antimony and arsenic. Some of the refuse, or slakes, scattered about the works as valueless, were recently sold to some Germans for the Cobalt, and realised 3,000 £. Nickel also, is abundant, and the title to an extensive deposit of copper, discovered in January last, in the immediate vicinity of Allemont, has likewise been secured. Assays made on the spot by Captain J. R. Fill, of Perran St. George Mines, who inspected the Mines in May last, show from 15 to 25 per cent. of Nickel and Cobalt, whilst as much as 30 to 40 per cent. of Nickel was realised by him from specimens of Kupfer-Nickel. Some specimens have yielded upwards of 50 per cent. of Nickel and 20 per cent. of silver. The latter metal evidently pervades all the products of the Mine, for out of thirteen specimens brought over by Captain Webb—a practical Cornish engineer, who also inspected the Mines in May last—and assayed for silver by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, that metal was discovered in every one, in proportions varying up to 260 ounces per ton. Ten of the specimens taken indiscriminately in January last, by Mr. White, from the old workings at the Mines, and assayed by Messrs. Longmaid and Son (9th February, 1853), gave silver in proportions varying from 3 oz. 11 dwts. 20 grs., to 2123 oz. 6 dwts. 7 grs. to the ton, with considerable quantities of Nickel and Cobalt.  
The Mine of Grand Clos, of which this Company likewise holds the concession in perpetuity, is situated about twenty miles from Allemont, in the department des Hautes Alpes, and contains lead, in prolific abundance, with a large per centage of silver. An assay by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey (8th February, 1853), gives 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. of lead, and 11 oz. 1 dwt. of fine silver to the ton, while as much as 32 ounces of silver to the ton have been found in other specimens. A neighbouring lead mine, whose entire capital is less than 4,000 £, has during the past year, realised a net profit of 2,900 £.  
Mr. White, Mining Inspector, who is now organising the works at the Mines, was sent out by the Directors in December last. His elaborate report, together with those of Mr. Gueynard, Ingénieur en Chef du Département d'Isere, Captain Fill and Captain Webb, and the assays and specimens of the ores, may be seen at the offices of the Company.  
The buildings, machinery, and plant, at both Mines are in good order, those at Grand Clos having been recently erected; labour is abundant, wages low, water-power inexhaustible, roads good, and fuel immediately available. No drainage is required, no any engine for raising water.  
The Company is in complete possession of the Mines, plant, and material. One-fourth of the purchase money has been already paid, the remaining three-fourths are to be paid in shares, which are not to be issued for a considerable period.  
The entire direction of the Mines will be entrusted to experienced English engineers and miners.  
Applications for Prospectuses and Shares to be made to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. Taunton and Bush, No. 26, Abchurch-lane; to the Solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Bullen, 141, Fenchurch-street; or to the Conseil de Surveillance, at the offices, No. 5, Lothbury.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
TO THE CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CHALANCHES SILVER MINING COMPANY.  
I request you will allot me Shares of 100 francs each in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of Five Pounds per share on the same when required.  
Name in full .....

Residence .....

Reference .....

Date .....

THE CHALANCHES SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.  
—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst.—5, Lothbury, March 18, 1853.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The Provisional Directors beg to inform the public, that their WORKS, both in LONDON and in DEVONSHIRE, are NOW COMPLETE, and in FULL OPERATION. They are, therefore, prepared to crush, melt, and refine, on commission, any ores containing gold, silver, or lead, or to purchase such ores. The London works are particularly adapted for crushing ores, the charge for which is regulated by the degrees of fineness to which it is reduced. Here likewise are smelted and refined coarse metal containing gold or silver, gold or silver sweep, old lead or lead ashes, and other metallic refuse. Samples to be sent, or communication made, to the resident managers, at Millers, Suffrage Wharf, Fapler; or at the Tamar Smelting Works, Breaconston, near Tavistock, Devon; or to the secretary of the company, at No. 8, Old Jewry, London.

ED. J. DENT HAS REMOVED FROM 82 TO 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 88, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

#### ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.—THE DIRECTORS

OF THE ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY beg to notify to the shareholders that they are UNABLE to CARRY OUT the TERMS of their PROSPECTUS in respect of the CHARTER. The facts are shortly these:—

When the charter was conceded in May last, the terms upon which it was to be issued were endorsed upon the draft copy by Mr. Booth, one of the principal secretaries of the Board of Trade, and by him forwarded to Mr. Bellenden Ker for his guidance. Pursuant to these instructions, Mr. Bellenden Ker approved of the draft in the month of November last. In February, the directors having fulfilled the terms required of them as to the amount of subscribed capital, &c., applied for the issue of the charter, under the concession of May, when, to their astonishment, they were told that the same had been cancelled in September last, two months before the settlement of the draft by Mr. Bellenden Ker, the Board of Trade's own counsel, and this without any notice or intimation of any kind, direct or indirect, to any parties connected with the undertaking.

After using every exertion to induce the present Government to waive official routine in favour of substantial justice, and to grant the charter conceded by the late Board of Trade, but without success, the directors have no other alternative than to return the proprietors the amounts of their several subscriptions, which may be obtained by application to Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, when the money, free of any deduction, will be returned on production of, and in exchange for, the banker's receipts.  
By order of the Board,  
12, Birch-lane, London, March 12, 1853. F. WHITLEY, Sec. pro tem.

#### THE CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Capital £200,000, in £1 shares.  
NO FURTHER LIABILITY.—10s. per share to be paid on allotment.

This company is formed for the purchase of land and development of the mineral resources of the Island of Ceylon. The fact that Ceylon abounds with mineral wealth has been now ascertained beyond any doubt.

The directors desire to draw attention to the following, taken from copies of extracts of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and parties in Ceylon, vide *Tracts*, page 15, printed by order of the House of Commons, 21st July, 1847:—  
"Persons the best informed entertain little doubt that the vast mineral resources of the country hitherto undeveloped, but which are known extensively to abound, will eventually present no inconsiderable feature in the export trade of the country."  
Extract taken from reports of Sir J. E. Tennent, late Colonial Secretary of Ceylon:—  
"Ceylon is rich in minerals. Metallic products comparatively unnoticed in the interior."  
Extract from report by Dr. Ure.

Upon the analytical examination of certain samples of sulphuret of copper and of copper pyrites from Ceylon, placed in my hands by Mr. Galbraith as imported for the Ceylon Land and Mining Company, I find that these specimens are exceedingly rich, and vary in composition; some of them, like that marked No. 22 from Ceylon, contain nearly two-thirds (66 per cent.) of copper for one-third of sulphur.  
ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Analytical Chemist.  
25, Keppel-street, March 1, 1853.

Extract from the report of Messrs. White and Du Maurier.

We beg to state that the specimen submitted to us by Mr. Galbraith, as imported by the Ceylon Land and Mining Company, is of the sulphuret, and yields 72 per cent. The minor copper ores contain 26 and 38 per cent. WHITE and DU MAURIER.  
5, Hargreave, Bucklersbury, Feb. 26, 1853.

The directors do not deem it necessary in this advertisement to offer other equally important extracts from reports and other documents in their possession, but they may be inspected on application at the offices of the company.

The originals of the above, as also maps of the Island, with specimens of the ores, can be seen, and prospectuses had, and applications for shares made, to S. Woods, jun., Esq., broker to the company, No. 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or at the Temporary offices of the Company, No. 23, New Broad-street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GALBRAITH, Secretary.

#### THE CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March inst., except in country cases, which will be received inclusive of Wednesday, the 23rd inst. Dated this 18th day of March, 1853. By order.

#### DIE KÖLNISCHE BERGWERKS GESELLSCHAFT; OR COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

SOCIÉTÉ EN COMMANDITE.  
Established in Prussia for working Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other Mines.  
Capital, 800,000 Thlr., or £120,000, in 150,000 Shares of 5 Thlr. 20 Sgr., or £1 each.

GERANT—William James, Esq., Director of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company.  
Sous GERANT—Carl Martin, Notary Royal, Cologne.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.  
MAJOR THE HON. H. B. DALZELL, 7, Sussex-place, Hyde Park.

COUNCIL.  
HERMANN CAMPHAUSEN, Jun. (of the firm of A. and L. Camphausen), Cologne  
JULIUS MÖLLER, Merchant, Elberfeld  
CARL SCHMIDT, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Cologne  
ROBERT JOHN LATTEY, Esq. (of the firm of Lattey Brothers, Calcutta), Erin  
House, St. John's Wood.

H. H. LINDSAY, Esq., East India Chambers  
Capt. J. P. MACDOUGALL, Director of the Church of England Life Assurance Company

ENGINEER—John Arthur Phillips, Esq., F.G.S., 8, Stamford-street, Blackfriars.  
BANKERS—Messrs. A. and L. Camphausen, Cologne; Messrs. Sapte, Musprat, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—William London, Esq., 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchison and Son, 39, Lothbury; Messrs. Barnett and Ellis, 11, Birch-lane.

OFFICES.—In Cologne: Wollkuche, No. 10. In London: 29, Moorgate-street.

This Company is established for the purpose of working and profitably developing the resources of a large mineral district in Rhenish Prussia, under the law of "Commandite," by which the Certificates of Shares are only issued in exchange for full payment; and for the security of the Shareholders, no transfer of the same can take place except by entry in the books of the Company. No Shareholder is required to execute a Deed, or is subject to any call on the shares, or any liability whatever. The affairs of the Company will be conducted by the Gerant, aided by the advice of the Council among whom are members of two of the most eminent banking and mercantile firms in the Rhenish provinces.

The proceeds of the Mines will be remitted to London, and the dividends will be paid in London and Cologne.

A contract has been made with the owners of various mines, containing extensive fields of Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other minerals, situated within a radius of from five to thirty miles of Cologne (held in perpetuity under a grant from the King of Prussia, reserving a royalty of only five per cent. on the net annual profits), to purchase all the mining property and rights upon the following terms:—£20,000 cash, and 18,000 Shares on taking possession of the Mines. The remainder of the purchase-money—25,000 Shares—is to be deposited with the bankers of the Company, and will not be delivered to the vendors until a dividend of ten per cent. shall have been paid upon the capital previously subscribed. The Council, after due and careful investigation, assisted by the opinions and advice of their engineers, have every reason to believe that the result will fully justify them in securing the Mines on these terms.

CAPTAIN JAMES GRIPE (for many years mineral agent or toller to the late lessees of the minerals of the duchy of Nassau), in September, 1852, examined and reported favourably on the whole of the Mines. He says, "I beg to assure you that I have, during my three-weeks' examination of these Mines, endeavored conscientiously to fulfil the trust reposed in me, and if, in some few instances, the Mines described in my Report, do not come up to the full expectation of your hopes, on the other hand, there are many others of equal, if not superior, value to any mines we have in England." Upon the five principal Mines, which the Company will immediately work, called Cecilia, Christians, Verwiring, Fahrenberg, and Rabenbacher Höhe, he remarks:—"These Mines I have carefully examined, and I can confidently assert that I have never seen Mines so productive of great results."

Mr. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, who was deputed by the Council to inspect these Mines in January, 1853, made a detailed report, which may be seen at the office of the Company, and which he concludes as follows:—"The roads in the district are, with but few exceptions, exceedingly good, and the Mines situated within short distances from them. The resources of the country will be much increased on the completion of the new Railway from Elberfeld to Marburg, which is already staked out, and passes directly through the mining district. In addition to the mineral wealth of the country, labour is exceedingly cheap, and wood, iron, and coals are to be obtained at reasonable prices. The foregoing Mines will, I believe, prove highly productive when worked by the aid of effective machinery, and I can therefore strongly recommend them to the notice of British capitalists; and I would also state that 25,000 £, or thereabouts, should be expended in machinery, engines, and other appliances, in order fully to develop the resources of these Mines." The Council have not embodied the Reports of Mr. Phillips and Captain Gripe in the Prospectus, but very copious extracts from them have been printed in a pamphlet, which may be obtained at the offices of the Company. The district in which the Mines are situated may be reached in thirty hours from London. At various establishments near Cologne machinery of every description can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The remainder of the Mines will continue to be worked in the German manner, as at present; but the Company's engineer will be directed to examine and report upon them at intervals, with a view to the gradual introduction of machinery, and a more improved and extended system of working. In the opinion of Mr. Phillips, the ores may be smelted on the spot much cheaper than in England, and it is intended to erect smelting works, and thereby complete the operations of the Company. The small smelting furnaces, and the dwelling-house and offices at present existing, together with about seventy acres of freehold land, are included in the purchase.

Assays of the ores which have been made by Mr. Phillips, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and by Mr. Mitchell, yield from 12 to 35 per cent. of copper, from 45 to 75 per cent. of lead, which also contains from 1 oz. 10 dwts. to 32 oz. 13 dwts. 5 grs. of silver to the ton, and 66 per cent. of zinc.

Zinc, which may be obtained in large quantities in the district in question, will also form a very valuable source of profit; the Vieille Montagne Company, formed for working Calamine ores, in 1837, after paying large dividends, and returning to the Shareholders 80 of their capital on every 400 £ Share, had the satisfaction of seeing its 320 £ Shares at 400 £.

The Council would have preferred to issue Shares of 50 £ each, but the law under which this Company is constituted requiring that the Shares should be paid up in full, they have resolved to issue them of 100 £ only; the Council, however, should such a course be desirable, reserve to themselves power to increase the capital of the Company by a further issue of Shares, with the consent of the proprietors, the holders of old shares having the preference in regard to such issue.

Applications for Shares may be made in London to the Brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 29, Moorgate-street. In Cologne applications will be received by the Sous Gerant, Carl Martin, No. 10, Wollkuche.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.  
TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me Shares of 100 francs each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number, which may allot me, and to pay the deposit of 10 francs per share.

Dated this .....

Day of .....

Business or Profession .....

Signature .....

Residence .....

Referenced .....

CAST-STEEL BORERS, suitable for BORING EVERY KIND OF ROCK.—Apply to J. T. Tregellas, 30, Lemon-street, Tiverton.

N.B. Correspondents from a distance should be particular in describing the nature of the rock for which the borers are intended. When the mines are situated within 50 miles of Tiverton, the advertiser instructs the smiths in person.



## MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

... we have passed through a severe

There is nothing whatever doing in quartz mining in this neighbourhood. A stranger would scarcely imagine a change so great in public opinion could take place in one year; but still I have faith in this species of mining, and I believe it will ultimately prove the great source of gold production.

WILLIAM VIVIAN.  
*Southern California, Jan. 2.*

F.S.—All the ores containing gold, when pulverised and concentrated, will give with the gold some kind of mineral and metallic compound, a residuum of the ore of the greatest specific gravity; would, therefore, the parties by whom the existence of the above-mentioned auriferous ores have been stated further give on idea of the *residuum* in question, as well as a description of the nature and alloy of the gold produced from these not common ores? Any of your correspondents also stating, when they have an opportunity, which is the deepest excavation known in mining pursuits, on what kind of ore, and where, would likewise prove of interest.

Sir.—I think Mr. Thomas I. Hill's corrected statement of the average produces and standards of the ores sold in Cornwall would be more correct if, instead of adding the whole of the 15 per cent. to the assay produce, 10 per cent. only was so added, and 5 per cent. to the quantity of ores, as we know 21 cwt. is given to the ton. On ores of from 6 to 10 per cent. the furnace gives 10 per cent. more than the crucible. If the crucible produces 10 per cent. the furnace gives 20 per cent. proportionally *decreases*, and at 25 per cent. is only 10 per cent. above that of the crucible. Where the crucible produce is below 6 per cent. the percentage of the furnace proportionally *increases*, and on ores of 3 per cent. is 30 per cent. above that of the crucible. Thus we see why a high standard is given for a low percentage ore, and a lower standard for those of a high percentage. On ores of 8 per cent. (about the average of Cornish ores) the furnace gives 18 per cent. more than the crucible. If the furnace produce is 12 per cent. below it, we therefore see that 12 per cent. of all the *crucible* smelted is lost in sublimation and slag.—*M. : Chesterfield, March 16.*

SIR.—A Glamorgan "A. B." in reply to the question of your correspondent in Birmingham, of what would be the capital required to smelt 1000 tons of ores weekly, gives £90,000, as the minimum, and affectionately warns him against "amateur smelting." An amateur smelter! Ye Gods, what an hybrid! Let us test, however by facts, the truth of this magnificent display of commercial wealth, so indispensable to smelting operations, taking as example Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and Messrs. Sims, Neville, and Co., the last of which firms commenced their trade with a capital of \$30,000, and the other with very little more than that sum, certainly less than 70,000*l*. My informants were Mr. Daniell, of Truro, who founded the one, and Mr. George Grenfell, who was an original partner in the other firm. I am not given to verbal criticism: it is a species of cruelty to look too closely at a Welshman's English; but what can he possibly mean by an amateur smelter? Does he mean the antithesis of a thorough bred smelter of the present day, whom your correspondent in Gray's Inn-square well describes, as "not sticking at trifles when there is money in the way," or does he mean a smelter, like those of the ancients, whose business was to do nothing he should be ashamed of, if he so, by the bones of Cadwallader, I heartily agree with him; but if he imagines that he can prevent, or even retard, the movement which is in progress to bring the producers of copper ores in more immediate and direct communication with the consumers of copper, and to establish the independence of the ore and metal markets, from the obnoxious control of the present smelters, he will find himself in egregious error.—*A MINER: Redruth, March 7.*

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Sir,—Your Journal of the 5th inst. contains a suggestion from a correspondent, who is in perfect ignorance of the matter on which he writes. He recommends the erection of furnaces at Liverpool for the smelting of copper ores as a cure for the present high price of copper. Now, for your correspondent's information, as well as others equally uninformed, I beg to state that Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co. (also lead and silver smelters) at Swansea, and Messrs. Thomas, Jones, and Co. at Cardiff, have smelting furnaces *there*, and are always buyers of copper ores at the rates of the day; and the information of importers of ores, I may add that for some time past the Swansea smelters have also been bidders for, and buyers of, ores at Liverpool. So far with respect to Liverpool as a desirable place for the consignment of ores. Now, as to the price of copper: the erection of new furnaces in addition at Liverpool could in no wise check the advance in the Birmingham consumption since the price of copper, owing to the high price, there not being ores enough for two-thirds of the furnaces now at Liverpool and Swansea.—A CONSTANT READER: *March 15.*

SUB.—A long extract from the *New York Tribune*, inserted in your last Journal, upon the present character and future prospects of the United States copper mining population, deserves some attention; and, with your kind permission, I will bestow upon it a few remarks. If the editor of the *New York Tribune*, or of any other leading Journal in that city, would take under his serious consideration the mining interests of the United States, he would confer a great boon on society, and deserve the hearty thanks of all parties concerned in such speculations. Hitherto the various statements set forth by interested parties bear the same type: they are full of hope and promise for the future; but, with the exception of those relating to the Cliff Mines, they are discreetly silent upon past performances. Now, it appears to me that the public has been misled and misled in the mining business, and that the time has arrived when something approaching to a business-like record of mining operations should be periodically presented for inspection.

What are the prodms of some 50 copper mines in full operation at the present time in the United States? Where do the sales of copper ore take place? Who are the purchasers, and what prices are realised? Such record would speak for itself, and indicate the value of any particular enterprise; such a record is necessary to give soundness and respectability to transactions in the mining stock market. At the same time that the majority of American mining speculations are declared by the *Tribune* to be in a most flourishing condition: Messrs. Camman and Whitehouse, the leading stockbrokers in New York, declare mining shares to have declined in value from 25 to 30 per cent. There is a discrepancy between Messrs. Camman and Whitehouse may be depended upon, whilst the statement of the *Tribune* may be erroneous and worthless. It is possible, therefore, that there was a scarcity of copper, and its price rose to an unexampled height, the directors and proprietors of mining adventures in America seized the favourable opportunity for disposing of some hundreds of thousands of their own shares! What a system of rottenness does not this state of things expose; there are plenty of shares for sale, but very little copper to meet an increased demand.

A letter from Pittsburgh, written last month by a director of several mines, to a large holder of shares in England, describes with sufficient accuracy the majority of American copper mining transactions. After enumerating the prospective chances of some half dozen adventures, mostly in *couleur de rose*, he proceeds—"You ask why these concerns should remain in such a depressed state? This is a question not easily answered, and yet I believe I can point out some of the principal reasons." Such are the mines as now opened, and managed in no judicious or profitable manner, and with entire reference to their ultimate development. Such, unhappily for that country, was not the case in the first instance, when public attention was first drawn to that country; and the consequence was that the wildest schemes were palmed upon the public as deserving of consideration. In Lake Superior lands ran high upon selections made from "speculative mineral explorations." Like a "P.S." to a lady's letter, these acknowledgments were enclosed to a receipt in full for monies paid on account of mining stock. The promises and good character are confounded with bubble schemes; and the directors begin for determining their positive value. The fugitive assets are sold at a price which leaves shareholders little or no account; year after year there are new speculations, and the same dividend—like an *equivocal* talent, will increase the speculation until it becomes a trap. Some attribute failure to bad management; some to the immensity of the mineral domain, and others to its deficient quantity; but when we observe the selling to themselves the produce of mines under their management, and how they know its market value, a variety of suspicions are awakened, and all con-

The mineral wealth the United States is undeniable as it is incalculable in amount, but it lacks the guardianship of public opinion. An unaccountable degree of obscurity is permitted to envelop nearly all the transactions connected with its active business, under cover of which many abuses and deceptions are practised, by which some are enriched and others impoverished by the exercise of the rights of the citizen. The American people have no reasonable rights and profits to lose. If the American press continues indifferent to the manoeuvres of an artful set of schemers, who are acting in defiance of all the principles of fair dealing, it will be as dangerous for our countrymen to invest their money in American stocks, as you might have described it to be to embark in Spanish mining speculations.

SIN.—The *Australis* steamer seems to have made a nice hash of it. A comfortable prospect, these repeated breakdowns, for the Chartered Australian, and its corps of amalgamators. I do not know whether the shareholders of this company are aware that their directors long since examined Craddock's engines, and had a favourable report from a scientific gentleman whom they selected for the purpose. But their use was rejected by the chairman, because, I believe, the steam was at a less high pressure than on his relatives' railway, where one of the directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company had lately such a narrow and most providential escape. Surely, it is now time to go again to the "consulting engineer," for the Government payment of 29,000*l.* yearly for the mails is not likely to be continued, if they make such a mess of the letters—a complete amalgam. I see by a Plymouth paper that the water run in not only at the bottom, but at the top—that the deck was as leaky as the sides; "consulting" might lead to doing some good for the mail bags at least. It is possible, if the machinery and the coals had been a few hundred tons lighter, that the letters might not have been quite wet through, and the cost of charcoal for the Post-office fires have been spared. Just a little water instead of 4 ft. in the hold might have been merely enough to damp the seas, and keep the wax cool and hard in the tropics. No more is too good for the mails, and I am glad to get the general impression that it is a stupid thing to have two rival companies conducted by the same professional! It seems like having two opposition states driven by one coachman. When one coach breaks down he must drive on the other, and then stop back to repair the culprit.

Sin.,—A few weeks ago I saw in your Journal a notice of an alleged important improvement in the steam-engine, made by Mr. Sampson, of Angarrack, near Hayle, the engineer of the *Cornwall* steamer. The nature of the improvement was not stated, but the effect was said to be a saving of 20 per cent. in the working expenses. If it be true that such a saving can be effected, it is really worth while to adopt the invention of Mr. Sampson, whatever it may be. I expected some further notice would be given of the nature of the improvement, but I have not seen any more. I have seen, however, several other inventions and improvements by Watt, Sims, West, Hocking and Loam, Gross, &c. and others, it is not supposed that the steam-engine has reached its acme of perfection, but there has been a progressive advance towards it. It appears from Mr. Davis Musher's letters, that Mr. Craddock has made a great stride in the way of improvement. I wish to simply mention that I have seen a notice of the improvement of Mr. Craddock credited to him. If you cannot, I dare say some of your engineering correspondents can inform me. — R. SYMONS, *Turrow, March 10.*

The following is an extract from a letter received from Captain Matthew Francis dated 12th March :—

"I was over East, to heal Russell on Wednesday, and have been so busy that I could not write you my report. I only now send you a few lines, to say that the coal road in the Tunnel end is as good as ever it has been represented; I have never seen in England such a course of grey and red oxide of copper as I saw in the Tunnel on that day: a short time will enable its value to be stated exactly. There is, however, no doubt that an immense fortune will be realised in this rich mine, and I would not sell my shares at 50*l.* per share, if I were offered the money to-day. The gossan in the engine-shaft is the same as that of Wheel Buller, now making 60,000*l.* a year profit while the length of ore ground, of the width, richness, and thickness of the lode is a thing of an incomparable when compared with East Russell. This is a comparison as we shall have no more trouble with this or any other mine shortly, as although my fortune in East Russell will be nothing compared to yours, yet I think it will be sufficient for me."

SIR,—I have been very glad to hear that one of the Messers. Crease have just been down in this part of the world, hastening their plans for commencing operations in these rich old mines; and for the sake of the district, I ask your permission to contribute my mite of information to the common stock; it comes from a trusty man and may, therefore, be deserving of a place in your valuable columns. In my opinion, enough has not been said about the copper left in a shallow level in the western part of the district, and I have been anxious to say so.

A respectable mine agent, now living in our parish, and one of the last men who worked there, informs me that he himself left good bunches of grey and yellow copper ore, worth sometimes 30*l.* a ton, going down in those bottoms, left at a shallow depth, and there it is now. From what I can learn, this will be proved to be the case immediately the water is drawn to the 30*l.* The old people were tin-struck in those days, and altogether despised copper. Any one who has seen the old workings in the hills, and has been driven to the surface, will be able to believe the new company will be able, if they choose, to return thousands of pounds worth of copper from this very place, and that quickly too.—J. T.: Breage, March 15.

Six.—We live in an age of publicity: by means of that powerful and invaluable engine the press, knowledge of every description is disseminated with a velocity and to an extent unknown to past generations. The press is valuable also as an instrument for the reformation of wrongs, in a great measure checking the unruly conduct of dishonest men, or at least driving them sometimes to secrecy, for the practice of nefarious deeds. Your Journal in this respect has rendered great service to the mining community. I have perceived a readiness on your part to assist the injured, and to allow "fair play" between contending parties.

I have to call your attention to a sad breach of the principles of honour and fair dealing recently committed by Capt. J. W. Hunt, of Gwennap. A few weeks ago (it has been alleged to me by a friend) Capt. Hunt called on two mine agents with a manuscript prospectus of South Treasvean, of which the following is a copy:—

"PROSPECTUS: SOUTH TREASVEAN COPPER AND TIN SETT (situated in the parish of Sithilian, in the county of Cornwall).—This mine or sett is comprised within certain lands of J. W. Buller, Esq., and is held by Capt. J. W. Hunt under a grant for twelve months, at 1-15th pence—the whole length on the line of the lodes being full 396 fms. average breadth about 260 fms. Within the limits of South Treasvean are three well known copper and tin lodes, and several others of smaller size, termed droppers. Although these lodes have been but partially explored, it has long established for them a good reputation with experienced miners in the west of Cornwall. It may further be observed that the South Treasvean lode is 150 fms. south of Treasvean, which gave £500,000. profit to the adventurers. It also about 500 fms. south of Penstrishead, which gave £50,000. profit to the adventurers. It is also worthy of remark that this sett is traversed by several cross-courses and clivan courses, which in the above mines, as in most others, appear to have had a powerfully favourable influence on the lodes—an influence which it is not, perhaps, too much to expect they may also favourably exert when they intersect the lodes in South Treasvean.—J. W. HUNT."

Those agents having read the prospectus, and held a conference on the subject with Capt. Hunt, who requested their co-operation and assistance in forming a company agreed to take 100 shares each out of 1024; and they gave Capt. Hunt the names of several gentlemen, on whom they advised him to call to complete the list of shareholders. He did call accordingly, and I believe, without exception, each gentleman took shares in the proportion of 100 to 1024, so that what was appropriated to a few days after the meeting was held in Grenupah of some of the shareholders, at which resolutions were passed; and it was agreed to offer the partnership to Mr. George Michell, and, on his declining it, to appoint Mr. Elias Dunsterville partner. The resolutions were signed by those present, including Capt. Hunt. The two agents referred to were absent; but Capt. Hunt said "I have allotted them 100 shares each, and I will sign on their behalf," &c. so he did. Now, up to this point the proceedings were all fair and legal, and no fault can be found with them. But the two agents, who were absent, and who sold the shares to you and them that a few days afterwards, he (Capt. Hunt) sold all the 1024 shares (the whole mine) to a broker of St. Day, thereby cutting off the whole party with whom he was previously a co-adventurer? This is the allegation. If Capt. Hunt can by any explanation clear himself of the charge, I shall be glad, having up to that transaction considered him an honourable man.

Now, I am sure you will open your columns to Capt. Hunt if he has any defence to make to a charge so gross as this. I am sure you will make it plain to the public, that to make the charge a charge of fraud, to be made to the broker, that cannot be sustained in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which will probably be appealed to in the matter. The agents advertised to sold some of the shares appropriated to them, not for a moment suspecting the integrity of Capt. Hunt.—*Truro, March 18.*

JOHN BULL.

purpose of working it above property, situate in the parish of Gwinear, and immediately adjoining the Herland Mines, on the same course of lodes as Alfred Consols and Great West Alfred; it is likewise removed but a slight distance from Wheal Tremayne and West Providence Mines. From the reports of agents who have examined the sett, it appears that it possesses the advantage of the deepest adit in the district, and that it is well placed for the purpose of the proposed lease. In the opinion of Mr. James Truscott must be attributed this adventure, and if able management and a determined disposition to carry out what he believes to be a good undertaking are to have due weight, the result must be satisfactory and profitable to the shareholders.

**GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.**—The set of shares comprising this mine are held at the unusually low dues of 1-24th and 1-18th, of C. H. J. Hawkins, Esq., and the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, and are situate in the parishes of St. Ewe and St. Mewan, Cornwall, in a district well known for mineral wealth. The property is well situate for the transit of ores and receipt of materials, being only four miles from a shipping port; and many lodes have been discovered, some of which have proved productive. From the prospectus, it appears a large sum of money was expended on the mine—some few years since, when the produce was about 40 tons of tin per month, but from low prices and inefficient management was relinquished. A like quantity could immediately be returned on opening the mine, with a profit of 1200% per month, which could be greatly increased. There is also a large tract of virgin ground, which can be worked by the engine from the main shaft. It is estimated that 50 tons per month would realise a profit of 20,000% per annum. The present value of the capital is £100,000, and the shares are £10 each; and from the reports of Capt. John Webb, John Jenkin, and Wm. Ham, there is every prospect of a successful result. We understand all the shares are taken, paid upon, and bearing a premium in the market.

There have already been so numerous, that the Committee have determined to receive no application after Thursday next, which will then make only ten days that the undertaking will have been before the public. It confirms our statement of last week, that the locality of the sett is generally admitted to be one of great mineral value, and every enterprise connected with the parish receives the fullest support. The shares of the North Caradon Mine have been done to-day at 4 to 5 prem. for the coming out.

The following is an extract from a letter of so recent a date as 21st February last, received from America by H. Bigelow, Esq. (one of the directors of the Lake Superior Mining Company), which was posted at Boston, U. S., 18 before the writer could have been informed of any company having been formed in *England* for working copper mines on the shores of Lake Superior; and it certainly shows that the present company has every prospect before it of great success.

"The high price of copper, and the extraordinary developments at the Copper Falls and other mines, are attracting the attention of all parties to the Lake Superior district, and hereafter I think there will be no difficulty in securing all the capital which will be required for the working of the promising veins. The Copper Falls Mine is producing masses in both veins, and is rich at all points. I think it is destined to take precedence of any mine now open in this country.

"The shares in the Copper Falls are in request at \$50, and some sales have been made at higher prices. The purchasers are generally strong parties, who will hold for some time. Comparing the 12 months since the opening of the mine with the 12 months immediately preceding, the advance is almost unimportant. The development and prospects of the mine are fully warranted. The Cliff Mine worked better than at present. Mr. Hill estimates its yield at 1300 tons for the present year. I think it will be fully that; and if so, it will pay 200 per cent. on its actual capital for the year. The force of the mine is 2000 feet, and the depth, and the force of the water, and the force of the fire, and the force of the miners never has exceeded eighty. With such results there can be no question of the great value of other well-defined veins, when properly opened and worked, and the

"In view of all the facts, the Lake Superior district is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the most important, if not the chief, sources of supply for copper. It is attracting so large a share of public attention at present, that a great number of persons will go up to examine the new mines, with a view to investment, and all the floating shares in the mines which have any promise will be absorbed. I look for great activity in the shares of all the companies which are well-organised and under good management."

Since our last, we have had an opportunity of inspecting the company's specimen of ore from Lake Superior, and must acknowledge they are of a most surprising character: it is a general opinion of persons conversant with mining produce, that nothing in this country can be at all compared with them. They more nearly approach pure copper than copper ore.

**THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.** The attention of capitalists and practical miners has at last been drawn to the extensive mineral resources of the mountainous districts on the German bank of the Rhine. In many parts of that country mines of all kinds have been worked for centuries, and have produced great returns, notwithstanding the very primitive methods to which want of capital, energy, and of knowledge, have confined the mining operations of our German cousins. This company has been started to supply the deficiencies and to render available the mineral wealth of the country, consisting of the *English* and *Prussian* provinces, from which our chief supplies, especially of copper ore, are drawn. According to the prospectus, which announces highly respectable names among the council in England and Germany, a number of copper, lead, and zinc mines have been purchased of the German owners, on the condition that the vendors shall take two-thirds of the purchase money in shares; and that considerably more than one-half of the shares shall not be delivered to them until the end of the year 1860. They have received a capital of £1,000,000. By making up such terms, the vendors exhibit only a proper confidence in the value of their mines. Instructed by the council, Mr. John A. Phillips and Captain Gripe (two names well-known and appreciated in the mining world) have inspected the mines, and have reported very favourably of them. Assays made by the former, from samples of copper ore brought home by himself from some of the mines, yielded 10 per cent. of pure metal. The capital which the company propose to raise is £2,000,000, in shares of £1, which are paid in full. As the company is organised under the foreign law (the law *en commandite*) the shareholders incur no liability beyond the amount of their holdings, and they are not required to sign any deed of settlement. We are glad to record the formation of a company, whose operations will provide a large source of supply, secure within the Prussian dominions, and which will be more profitable to the country than any other part of Germany, and investments there are as good as in this country.

**LA PERUVIENNA GOLD-WASHING COMPANY.**—For the purpose of prospecting and working the auriferous sands of the province of Carabaya, in Peru, a society was some time since there incorporated, under the title of the "Grand National Society of Carabaya." The President of the Republic, the Governor of the province, and many of the most influential men in the country being enrolled among its members, leads to the deduction that the adventure bears the stamp of legitimate enterprise; the locality itself also tends to such inference, since few things are more profitable than the mineral wealth of Peru. That its mountains are abounding with rich veins of native gold, and its rivers full of auriferous sands, none can dispute, and the development of these resources is so easy, that under proper management we believe there is in this quarter an excellent opportunity for the remunerative outlay of capital. The concessions to the company in question are also most valuable and extensive, while the direct countenance of the Government of the country is evidenced by the fact of the diplomatic personnel representing the Republic, and the President of the Republic, having been examined by qualified persons, all of whom arrive at the opinion that it is advisable that active measures should at once be taken to commence work; and it would appear the public in general have come to the same conclusion, since the shares command a premium. Small but excellent specimens have been obtained from the property by various individuals who have visited it, and to any unprejudiced mind, when by the inspection of the illustrations accompanying the prospectus, the reality must appear so obvious, that the venture claims the attention of capitalists in general, and that it holds out prospects of a desirable nature.

**TYWARDREATH MINE.**—A gentleman, who is largely interested in the adventure, commissioned Mr. G. B. Netherole, mining engineer, to inspect the shaft, and has obligingly forwarded us his report for publication:—"This mine is situated in a bottom or plain, between Par Consols and Fowey Consols. The Par road, which forms part of the western boundary of the sett, and leading south towards Par-bush, has been cut through the backs of several lodes, two of which are very large, being from 10 to 12 ft. wide, the gossan of a rich nature, containing stones of mundle. The north one of the two is called the mundle lode, and the south one the gossan lode. Between these two, and also further south than the gossan lode, there are five or six lodes of a very promising nature, and which, in all probability, unite more or less with the others as they go deeper, and also increase in size. There are two shafts, one at the east, both of which are sunk more than 40 fms. There are two lode-shafts, the other of the flat-roof shaft, which is a cross-cut extended north from the engine-shaft, and south from the flat-roof shaft. In the 40, to prove the ground between these shafts. The distance between the ends of this cross-cut at present is about 73 ft. and the lodes expected to be intersected are those partly in the north part of Par Consols and partly in West Fowey Consols. There is also a cross-cut being extended south from the engine-shaft to intersect the lodes first mentioned in this report. The first one to be intersected is the mundle lode above-named, and the quantity of ground calculated requisite to be spent before reaching that point is about 4 fms. more or less. This part of the mine is of the greatest importance, as the above lodes (first named) passing through the setts, are those which have proved so lucrative in Par Consols, and so in West Fowey Consols, and the best of the mine being sunk to the bottom end as fast as possible, the ground is being proved. The ground is hard for driving, about 3 fathoms per month being the extent; it is, however, very probable that this is a fair channel of ground, which will be got through in the course of driving further, when more speed and work will be effected. The water being very quick, attributable to the late severe weather, breakage of one of the pumps, &c., prevents the sinking of the shaft for the present. The engine has been working 8 strokes per minute, not only from 3 to 6, with two lifts, one an 18-inch, the other a 14-inch; the quantity of coals consumed per 24 hours being about 3 tons, it having been more. The commencement of the working of the above mine in sinking the two shafts above-named was from necessity, and at a guess, there being no positive guide through the mine to the lodes, and in determining the best of the section, the lode-shafts were sunk, which could be sinking in the best position. It was requisite to sink the shafts, for the sake of exploring or trial, and the present position of the shafts—namely in the centre of the sett—was fixed upon. The first difficulty and obstacle met with was the extreme permeable stratum—viz., running sand, which was not sunk through for some fathoms. It was then found totally necessary to erect an engine of great power to enable the sinking of the two shafts to a certain depth, whereby to give adequate and positive trial to the concern. As above stated, they are now down to the 40 fm. level, and the amount of water now raised renders it advisable to suspend the further sinking of the shaft, and to prosecute the driving of the cross-cut, until the present engine is not of sufficient power to keep the water in the shafts from rising so deep. The results of the trial by the cross-cut will be seen, and will show the desirability of the mine, and the extent of the stratum, and the whereabouts of the same. The results from the adjoining setts, where the above-mentioned lodes have been wrought on, being so extremely favourable, perfectly warrant the somewhat expensive, though necessary, trial of Tywardreath sett, which in time will undoubtedly handsomely repay the outlay and strenuous exertions made to prove it to the utmost."

**WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY.**—We last week noticed this company, and have since examined their samples, which are certainly superior to anything we have before seen; the manager informed us that slabs can be raised to the enormous size of 18 feet long, and a proportionate width; and as these huge blocks are in layers, they will require no blasting, which must of itself be a great saving in quantity and labour, and the overburthen was stated to be very light. It appears, also, that there is ample room for the refuse tip, and ample water-power on their own property, of which they have a long lease, at almost a nominal rent, without any royalty. It appears that the company have purchased the lease, tram waggon, plant, &c., and pay seven-eighths of the purchase-money in shares; this shows the confidence of the late proprietor, who parted with it from not having capital to work the quarries. With such advantages, and ordinary care, we should say this company cannot fail to pay good dividends; and we have no reason to doubt the management, as the directors are men of business and respectability, and state to be their intentions to carry on the works with spirit and economy. We think the more *bona fide* than going gold-hunting; and we advise our friends to look into the prospectus, obtain information, and examine the samples, which they can do at the offices at the company, Gresham-street, City.

**A NEW GOLD, L. AND MINING COMPANY, formed in an immense tract** of land in the Nevada district of California, on the Feather River, is attracting considerable attention in the City amongst the monied interests. This attention appears not to arise from the novelty of finding names of wealth and position upon its directors, but from the fact that, unlike many other companies of a similar kind, it has sought and found a portion of its capital in the markets of Paris and New York. It is only after such accumulation of funds, for the remainder to English investors, the Feather River Company's shares are already at a premium, and the quietness in which the new enterprise appears, amidst the bustle and parade which usually ushered in many of its predecessors, will be at once accounted for by the few who have seen it. *Globe.*

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS WONDERFULLY EFFICIENT**  
 CURING A SCORBATIC ERECTION OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Mackridge, ship dealer, of Price's-street, Liverpool, was afflicted for ten years with a violent scorbutic affection in the hand, which gave him so much pain and agony that he was obliged to leave his business, and to seek relief from the most eminent practitioners, but without obtaining the slightest relief. He then purchased of Mr. Thompson, chemist, Stanhope-street, Liverpool, some of Holloway's ointment and pills, which, by perseverance in their use, very shortly cured the complaint, and he has since been enabled to resume his business, and to sell by all druggists, and at Price's-street, Liverpool, and at the Dispensary, Strand, London.



## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## ROUND HILL MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday.

W. J. DUNFORD, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. STAINSBY having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. JONES, the purser, read the following report from Capt. Rawson, the managing agent:—

March 15.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is about 3 ft. 6 in. wide, producing about 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; this lode underlies towards the old engine-shaft about 3 ft. per fathom, and by sinking the engine-shaft it will intersect the lode about 40 fms. below the deep adit level. There is sufficient ground laid open in this lode to advantage employ six or eight men in stopping the back of this level, which will be attended to at once. In the same level, driving east, the lode is unproductive; but we shall continue this level for the purpose of intersecting another lode known to exist ahead. The newly-discovered lode is about 85 fms. north-east of the old engine-shaft, bearing north-east and south-west, and underlying towards the shaft about 4 ft. per fathom. The engine-shaft will intersect this lode about 120 fathoms below the surface; this lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar of the finest description, prismatic, decomposed manganese, and excellent mass of lead ore, worth at least 1 ton of the latter per fathom. In order to carry out the necessary operations in this mine to advantage, it will be advisable to erect a rotary engine of the same description as that at the Lower Bat Holes, for the purpose of pumping, winding, and crushing, as any practical miner would at once come to the conclusion that, with the prospect of the lode already laid open, it will be a sufficient guarantee to erect an engine at once on the old engine-shaft for the purpose of properly and quickly developing this valuable mineral property below the adit level. There is not the least doubt on my mind but that sufficient lead ore may be raised above the adit level to pay the expense of the engine and leave a profit. In conclusion, I beg to say that, as the summer is advancing, it is high time to commence the proposed work, so as to have the engine to wind and crush the stuff, lay out dressing floors, and save the expense of bucking and earthing the stuff to the floors—the expense of which would not exceed 2000*l.*, such as building engine-house, erecting engine, putting shaft and pitwork in order, laying out dressing-floors, &c.; and after the necessary machinery is erected, no doubt but Round Hill will make a profitable and lasting mine. This is also Capt. Taylor's opinion.

The following statement of accounts for one year, to 31st of December, 1852, was submitted:—

Lead ores sold.....	£24 7 11
Calls.....	625 0 0 = £719 7 11
Balance last account.....	21 3 4
Labour cost and materials 12 months.....	253 16 6
Stamps, stationery, postages, &c.....	11 18 10 = 286 15 8
Balance.....	£432 9 3

Some discussion then arose on the general prospects of the mine, which appeared of the most encouraging character.

The CHAIRMAN considered the time had now arrived when they ought formally to appoint a purser, settle the amount of remuneration to the London manager, and other affairs connected with the proceedings of the company; and, after some conversation, the sum of 100*l.* per annum was resolved on for the manager, and Mr. F. JONES was appointed purser at a salary of 3*l.* 3*s.* per month.

Mr. JONES then explained the necessity which existed for the early erection of an engine for pumping, winding, and crushing, with the erection of engine-house, sheds, &c., and thus at once place the mine in a profitable state. There were three veins opened, which 56 men might be advantageously employed on, while they had only 18, and labour was unfortunately very scarce—they had room for 36 men on the lode. He estimated the engine, buildings, and necessary unproductive works to get the mine in working order, at about 2000*l.*

It was then resolved that the manager and agents be authorised to obtain a suitable engine, and commence the erection of the necessary buildings. A call of 8*s.* per share was made, payable in two instalments of 4*s.* each, on the 25th April and 25th of June next. Messrs. Bosanquet and Co. were appointed bankers to the company, and thanks having been voted to the chairman the meeting separated. [The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns.]

## BAT HOLES MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday.—J. HORTON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. P. STAINSBY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following statement of accounts were submitted:—

Balance last account.....	£251 9 4
The year's labour cost and materials to 31st Dec., 1852.....	5436 5 2
Interest and discount.....	50 14 7
Stamps, stationery, postages, and sundries.....	67 7 7 = £5805 16 8
Sale of lead ore (twelve months).....	£2910 3 10
Calls received.....	1875 0 0 = 4785 3 10
Balance against adventurers.....	£1020 12 10

A supplementary account to the end of Feb. last was also exhibited, showing that when all bills were paid up, and all debts liquidated, the balance to the debit of the mine would be about 5000*l.* The accounts to the end of the year were then passed unanimously; and it was resolved that a meeting should be held every three months.

In answer to an observation by Mr. LOWNDERS, that the costs in each month much exceeded the sales of ore, it was explained that the Bat Holes Mine itself was not a losing concern; but they were working the newer portion of the set, called Lower Bat Holes, the unproductive labour on which had reduced the returns of the other by about 2000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN read the following report from Capt. Barratt, the managing agent:—

March 15.—Our operations on the Bat Holes are confined chiefly to driving two levels south—viz., one at the 60 and the other at the 48; these levels for some time past have been unproductive for lead ore, in consequence of having to pass through a channel of hard ground, and the lode being overthrown by a hard bed of barytes spar. This we calculate will be the case until this year is passed through, which will be accomplished by driving the 48 (south) about 12 fms., after which we will get into productive ground that will pay for stopping (as seen in the level above). We have also three pairs of men stopping north of the shaft above the 48, getting sufficient quantity of lead ore to pay for stopping, and the lode producing blende (jack) of good quality, for which we have found a market. We have a quantity of ground laid open in this part of the mine that will pay well for lead ore and jack, and no effort will be wanting to produce as much of both at the least possible cost. At lower Bat Holes, the engine-shaft, which we have sunk the engine-shaft 37 fathoms from the surface; we have also built engine-house, boiler-house, erected rotary steam engine (24 inch-cylinder, of good construction), with pumping and winding apparatus attached, and are now making preparation for crusher to be worked by the same engine. We have also cut pit, and put out a cross-cut to the lode in the 23, below adit, and driven south in its course about 25 fms., out of which we have some fine specimens of lead ore, but the lode has been, and is now, disordered by slidy ground. We have about 24 fms. more to drive previous to reaching the old workings made by the former company; whether or not the water will be left off from the old workings before we reach it we cannot say, but a strong feed of water is coming from the present level, and the water from the deep adit level not so much as it was, which indicates a good drainage. We are also sinking the engine-shaft below the 23 (below adit) by the mine, for the purpose of intersecting the lode at a deeper level, and fairly laying open the mine; we calculate to see the lode at a deeper level, and also unwater the old workings, so as to have free access to the same by next June, after which we will calculate the Bat Holes (United) will take its stand amongst the dividend-paying mines of this country.

In reply to a question from Mr. WATSON, Mr. STAINSBY explained that the ores were worked at the Flintshire ticketing, less 20*s.* per ton for carriage. A call of 3*s.* per share was then made, payable forthwith.

The meeting was then made special, for the consideration of the simplification of the rules, and, after some discussion, those of the Callington Mines Company were adopted. The special meeting then proceeded to consider the propriety of dividing the set, and forming a new company for working the Lower Bat Holes independently; and Mr. STAINSBY proceeded to explain the details of the scheme. It was proposed to dispose of the lower portion of the set east of a north and south line through the property, very plainly developed, but which would have to be surveyed and mapped out for the sum of 4000*l.* to a new company, to consist of 5000 shares, on which a call of 1*l.* per share would be made. The old company would thus receive 4000*l.* in addition to the repayment of the 2000*l.* expended on the new workings, leaving a working capital of 1000*l.* to the new company—the shares to be divided proportionally among the shareholders in the old company, at their option; the new adventure to be called the "Hope Valley Company."

Mr. LOWNDERS enquired why this was necessary, as if they sold and bought of themselves, he could not see how they would be in a different position?

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. DENFORD severely explained that the set was far too large for the company, being large enough to form half a dozen of the average Cornish mines; that, although the shares would most probably be allotted to the old shareholders, they would find their way into the market, and infuse new blood and capital; thus while the Bat Holes would be efficiently and profitably worked, the Hope Valley would be properly opened out and explored, to do which they were bound by their deed, or the entire set was liable to forfeiture; while for the present company to do justice to the property as one mine, a very large capital must be raised by the shareholders. The resolutions were then passed adopting the proposal, for which see our advertising columns; and thanks having been passed to the chairman, and a vote of confidence in the local officers recorded, the meeting separated.

## CLIVE MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held, yesterday, at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street.

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. FIELD said that the last meeting, on the 2d March, 1852, he had undertaken to obtain the necessary machinery, see to its erection, the construction of the necessary buildings, and to secure the current costs of the mine until in full working order. He had expected this would have been effected by about August last; but from the serious illness of the engineer, the excessively wet season, and other adverse circumstances, the completion had but just been effected. Everything, he was happy to say, was now in order; and he had brought about one advantage—a better market for the lead.

The CHAIRMAN then read a statement of the accounts, showing the 12 months' mine from 1st of December last to have been 180*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; machinery, 514*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; 185*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; from which deduct 191*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* sundry receipts, left a balance against the mine to end of year, 2124*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* The Jan. cost was 172*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a sum to be provided for, exclusive of Feb. cost, 2296*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, of which sum Mr. Field advanced at least 2000*l.* The CHAIRMAN then read the following report from Capt. Fawcett, the managing agent:—

March 14.—The deep level has been extended from the cross-cut 97 fathoms west, through a lode varying from 2 to 6 ft. wide, in which we have driven through 20 fms. of good ground, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; the back can be worked at 1*l.* or 1*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the end at present is unproductive, driving by four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The end of the cross-cut we discovered old workings, which we cleared 8 fathoms below the level, and sunk 2 fms. in new ground; in consequence of much water, we could not sink any deeper; we paid for sinking 2 fms., 3*l.* per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The new adit shaft, sinking in the deep level, is

down 16 fms. below the surface; the lode is large and unproductive, sinking by six men and three labourers, 2 fms., at 8*l.* per fathom. The 5 fms. at Summer shaft, is driven on the course of the lode 20 fms. east, and opened ground which will pay for working at a moderate tribute. The shaft is sunk 14 fms. below the 5; the east and west end is set to drive by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, including filling and landing; the lode is 2 ft. 5 in. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; 17 fms. to the east of the shaft we have sunk a winze 5 fms. below the 8; the lode is very large, and producing good stones of lead, which evidently shows we are near the course of ore in the shaft. Here I anticipate opening a profitable piece of ground. Respecting the new discovery, the account of which has been seen in my former reports, being 400 yards to the west of the patch, in travelling over the ground, I am led to think it is the same channel of ore ground, and equally as valuable; true, the patch has been opened from the surface to a small extent, while the new discovery has been opened under it more wonderfully and extensively. The patch has been inspected by the most experienced mining agents of the day, who gazed on it in wonder and surprise, and pronounced it to be a most important discovery. They may also inspect the new discovery, and see there strings, branches, and lodes, bearing in every direction, such has been worked on very extensively, and will produce lead which will pay well for crushing. In judging from the old workings, we may be assured that a large quantity of lead has been taken from there, and I am fully persuaded there are still larger to be taken away. The crusher will soon develop the respective opinion and reports of all of us who call ourselves miners; and if at any time our proceedings here should prove a failure, it will be to the disappointment of all who inspected the Clive Mine.

I am pleased to say our tram-road, incline, and crusher are working exceedingly well, but at the same time for want of hands we are progressing very slowly with our road. We have had a very good season, when we ought to have at least from 20 to 30 (that is, to make large returns. After knowing the decision of the meeting, it would be advisable to allow two or three days to go into Cardiganshire, where I am well known, and bring down a few hands, who are well acquainted with dressing lead, when I shall soon be able to promise you a parcel for sale, but under present circumstances I am not prepared to say any limited time. Such boys as are working in Cornwall for 4*d.* per day, are here asking 10*d.*, and some 1*s.*—most abominable. This morning we weighed 163 lbs. of the patchwork as it came through the rolls, out of which we cleaned 20 lbs. of lead, I believe far better than any one expected. We can crush with a full stream of water 6 tons per hour; if we can only crush six hours a day, with plenty of hands on the floors, we can make good and profitable returns. Hands employed at present (and wanting more), sixteen miners, twelve labourers, two masons, two carpenters, one smith and striker, one pair of sawyers, timber men, one dresser, and five on the floors. Respecting taking the lead to Newport, horses to do our work, cottages for miners, &c., of course is for your consideration.

In answer to an enquiry by Mr. Turner as to the estimated quantity of lead ore at surface, the CHAIRMAN replied, in which he was borne out by Mr. Field, that from what he could learn from impartial persons, whom he believed well qualified to judge, there was no doubt of the great extent of the mine, and immediately producing large quantities of dressed ore as soon as they were in a position to return it.

Mr. FIELD recommended that the suggestion of Capt. Fawcett be complied with, and that he be requested immediately to proceed into Cardiganshire to obtain the necessary hands for the dressing department, which the chairman would take care should be attended to. With plenty of lead ore at surface, and complete machinery, a few women, who understood their work, at 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week, would be no object.

A call of 10*s.* per share was then made, which, on 5000 shares, would pay up all liabilities, pay February cost, and leave probably about 2000*l.* in hand, and, as there was no doubt of the profitable results of the mine on commencing driving the ore at surface.—The sum of 100*l.* per annum was then voted for London management, and a managing committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Field, Clay, Turner, Hallett, and Stainby.

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN, on the exceedingly great inconvenience of allowing the transfer of shares to stand over unregistered for an indefinite period, it was resolved, that unless transfers be brought in for registration within 14 days they should be returned.

It having been suggested that meetings should be held every three months, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr. Field and the chairman respectively, who severally replied, and the meeting separated.—The next quarterly meeting was fixed for the last Friday in June.

## EAST HERLAND MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers in this undertaking, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant,

H. T. RYDE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, observed that in the allotment of the shares great deductions could not be obviated, owing to the number of applications. He trusted that each gentleman would be satisfied with the number appropriated to him; although he regretted that one shareholder, who had applied for 500 shares, should have been disappointed, and that another, who had applied for 100 shares, should have been disappointed. The CHAIRMAN then explained the necessity which existed for the early erection of an engine for pumping, winding, and crushing, with the erection of engine-house, sheds, &c., and thus at once place the mine in a profitable state. There were three veins opened, which 56 men might be advantageously employed on, while they had only 18, and labour was unfortunately very scarce—they had room for 36 men on the lode. He estimated the engine, buildings, and necessary unproductive works to get the mine in working order, at about 2000*l.*

It was then resolved that the manager and agents be authorised to obtain a suitable engine, and commence the erection of the necessary buildings. A call of 8*s.* per share was made, payable in two instalments of 4*s.* each, on the 25th April and 25th of June next. Messrs. Bosanquet and Co. were appointed bankers to the company, and thanks having been voted to the chairman the meeting separated. [The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns.]

The CHAIRMAN read the following report from Capt. Barratt, the managing agent:—

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The meeting was then made special, for the consideration of the simplification of the rules, and, after some discussion, those of the Callington Mines Company were adopted. The special meeting then proceeded to consider the propriety of dividing the set, and forming a new company for working the Lower Bat Holes independently; and Mr. STAINSBY proceeded to explain the details of the scheme. It was proposed to dispose of the lower portion of the set east of a north and south line through the property, very plainly developed, but which would have to be surveyed and mapped out for the sum of 4000*l.* to a new company, to consist of 5000 shares, on which a call of 1*l.* per share would be made. The old company would thus receive 4000*l.* in addition to the repayment of the 2000*l.* expended on the new workings, leaving a working capital of 1000*l.* to the new company—the shares to be divided proportionally among the shareholders in the old company, at their option; the new adventure to be called the "Hope Valley Company."

Mr. LOWNDERS enquired why this was necessary, as if they sold and bought of themselves, he could not see how they would be in a different position?

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. DENFORD severely explained that the set was far too large for the company, being large enough to form half a dozen of the average Cornish mines; that, although the shares would most probably be allotted to the old shareholders, they would find their way into the market, and infuse new blood and capital; thus while the Bat Holes would be efficiently and profitably worked, the Hope Valley would be properly opened out and explored, to do which they were bound by their deed, or the entire set was liable to forfeiture; while for the present company to do justice to the property as one mine, a very large capital must be raised by the shareholders. The resolutions were then passed adopting the proposal, for which see our advertising columns; and thanks having been passed to the chairman, and a vote of confidence in the local officers recorded, the meeting separated.

The CHAIRMAN then read a statement of the accounts, showing the 12 months' mine from 1st of December last to have been 180*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; machinery, 514*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; 185*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; from which deduct 191*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* sundry receipts, left a balance against the mine to end of year, 2124*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* The Jan. cost was 172*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a sum to be provided for, exclusive of Feb. cost, 2296*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, of which sum Mr. Field advanced at least 2000*l.* The CHAIRMAN then read the following report from Capt. Fawcett, the managing agent:—

March 14.—The deep level has been extended from the cross-cut 97 fathoms west, through a lode varying from 2 to 6 ft. wide, in which we have driven through 20 fms. of good ground, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; the back can be worked at 1*l.* or 1*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the end at present is unproductive, driving by four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The end of the cross-cut we discovered old workings, which we cleared 8 fathoms below the level, and sunk 2 fms. in new ground; in consequence of much water, we could not sink any deeper; we paid for sinking 2 fms., 3*l.* per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The new adit shaft, sinking in the deep level, is

down 16 fms. below the surface; the lode is large and unproductive, sinking by six men and three labourers, 2 fms., at 8*l.* per fathom. The 5 fms. at Summer shaft, is driven on the course of the lode 20 fms. east, and opened ground which will pay for working at a moderate tribute. The shaft is sunk 14 fms. below the 5; the east and west end is set to drive by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, including filling and landing; the lode is 2 ft. 5 in. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; 17 fms. to the east of the shaft we have sunk a winze 5 fms. below the 8; the lode is very large, and producing good stones of lead, which evidently shows we are near the course of ore in the shaft. Here I anticipate opening a profitable piece of ground. Respecting the new discovery, the account of which has been seen in my former reports, being 400 yards to the west of the patch, in travelling over the ground, I am led to think it is the same channel of ore ground, and equally as valuable; true, the patch has been opened from the surface to a small extent, while the new discovery has been opened under it more wonderfully and extensively. The patch has been inspected by the most experienced mining agents of the day, who gazed on it in wonder and surprise, and pronounced it to be a most important discovery. They may also inspect the new discovery, and see there strings, branches, and lodes, bearing in every direction, such has been worked on very extensively, and will produce lead which will pay well for crushing. In judging from the old workings, we may be assured that a large quantity of lead has been taken from there, and I am fully persuaded there are still larger to be taken away. The crusher will soon develop the respective opinion and reports of all of us who call ourselves miners; and if at any time our proceedings here should prove a failure, it will be to the disappointment of all who inspected the Clive Mine.

I am pleased to say our tram-road, incline, and crusher are working exceedingly well, but at the same time for want of hands we are progressing very slowly with our road. We have had a very good season, when we ought to have at least from 20 to 30 (that is, to make large returns. After knowing the decision of the meeting, it would be advisable to allow two or three days to go into Cardiganshire, where I am well known, and bring down a few hands, who are well acquainted with dressing lead, when I shall soon be able to promise you a parcel for sale, but under present circumstances I am not prepared to say any limited time. Such boys as are working in Cornwall for 4*d.* per day, are here asking 10*d.*, and some 1*s.*—most abominable. This morning we weighed 163 lbs. of the patchwork as it came through the rolls, out of which we cleaned 20 lbs. of lead, I believe far better than any one expected. We can crush with a full stream of water 6 tons per hour; if we can only crush six hours a day, with plenty of hands on the floors, we can make good and profitable returns. Hands employed at present (and wanting more), sixteen miners, twelve labourers, two masons, two carpenters, one smith and striker, one pair of sawyers, timber men, one dresser, and five on the floors. Respecting taking the lead to Newport, horses to do our work, cottages for miners, &c., of course is for your consideration.

In answer to an enquiry by Mr. Turner as to the estimated quantity of lead ore at surface, the CHAIRMAN replied, in which he was borne out by Mr. Field, that from what he could learn from impartial persons, whom he believed well qualified to judge, there was no doubt of the great extent of the mine, and immediately producing large quantities of dressed ore as soon as they were in a position to return it.

Mr. FIELD recommended that the suggestion of Capt. Fawcett be complied with, and that he be requested immediately to proceed into Cardiganshire to obtain the necessary hands for the dressing department, which the chairman would take care should be attended to. With plenty of lead ore at surface, and complete machinery, a few women, who understood their work, at 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week, would be no object.

A call of 10*s.* per share was then made, which, on 5000 shares, would pay up all liabilities, pay February cost, and leave probably about 2000*l.* in hand, and, as there was no doubt of the profitable results of the mine on commencing driving the ore at surface.—The sum of 100*l.* per annum was then voted for London management, and a managing committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Field, Clay, Turner, Hallett, and Stainby.

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN, on the exceedingly great inconvenience of allowing the transfer of shares to stand over unregistered for an indefinite period, it was resolved, that unless transfers be brought in for registration within 14 days they should be returned.

It having been suggested that meetings should be held every three months, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr. Field and the chairman respectively, who severally replied, and the meeting separated.—The next quarterly meeting was fixed for the last Friday in June.

## GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, King William-street, on Friday, 14th inst.,

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings by reading the notice convening the present, and the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. W. M. KEARNS, on the part of an absent shareholder (Mr. Maclean), asked if, in the notice convening the last meeting, it had been expressly stated that the object of such meeting was to make a call. Under the Cost-book System, he would acknowledge that the shareholders had a perfect right to make a call, but in opposition to the prospectus he should read them an extract from counsel's opinion.

This attention directed to the subject of considerable discussion, and at length it was decided that such could not be received, unless the case drawing forth such opinion were likewise read.

Mr. CARPENTER objected to a quotation from any such document. Openness and candour were the first mainstays in public opinion of straightforward conduct; he disliked innuendoes, as he did anonymous communications. If there were any shareholder, or representative of such, who could produce the slightest charge against the company, the committee of management, or any officer in his immediate capacity under the company, by all means such accusation had better at once be brought forward. He was not adverse to a shareholder proceeding to sue the company, but the same time he could not see any good effect could result from offering to a meeting an insinuation against any officer. He knew perfectly well the improper nature of such a step.

It was explained that Mr. LELEAN, that although the purchase had not been completed, owing to a few remarks from various shareholders, that the accounts and books were always open to inspection, and had been found by them invariably correct, beyond the possibility of question, it was decided that, for the justification of Mr. Lelean, this subject should be entered into fully at the next meeting, with a view to its decided settlement.—The following report, from Capt. J. Webb and J. Kernick, was then read:—

March 9.—We have this day examined all the operations of this mine. The cross-cut south in the 20 fms. level is driven 3 fms. 1 ft., and have intersected the copper lode seen

in the 16 fms. level: this lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, floukan, and peach, with portions of yellow and malleable copper ore; we think this lode will be productive of copper nearer the counter eastward. We conclude, from the circumstances of cutting this copper lode at the position named above, that the principal part of Lelean's tin lode is still to the south, and we have, therefore, set the summum to extend the cross-cut south in the 20 fms. level, to more fully develop the lodes at this part of the mine. Lelean's tin lode, in the 10 fms. level east, is larger than last reported, and appears to alter for the better, and we recommend driving on this lode to prove the ground in the hill at the eastern part of the mine, and which we consider, from the great elevation above the adit, a very important object, and worthy the notice of the committee. The cross-cut south in the shallow adit is in favourable ground, set at 4*s.* per fm. In the next 15 fms. south from the present end this cross-cut will intersect two or three important tin lodes, and we are, therefore, pushing this cross-cut as fast as possible. On the whole, we consider the prospects of the mine somewhat improved since our last report. The slopes in the back of the 10 fms. level are being pushed, and 12 leads are constantly working on the tinstuff at the water-level.—P. S. Since writing the above, we have minutely examined the lode at the surface, south of the shallow adit, and, as we have stated above, we consider the driving of it a very important adventure.

Mr. KEARNS having asked if the shareholders were satisfied with the correctness of such report, it was shown that the utmost precaution, with a view of testing the value of such documents, had been manifested, by personal inspection on the part of several of the shareholders.

Mr. HARVEY moved that the consideration of the forfeiture of the shares not properly paid up be postponed to the next usual bi-monthly meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. FOSTER, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LELEAN observed that this acrimonious feeling on the part of one person was very hurtful to him; he would beg the matter might really be decided at the next meeting. Either let the shareholders give him a vote of confidence or one of censure.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

## ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Mr. BENJAMIN WILKINS (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said he regretted that sudden indisposition prevented Sir William Foster from taking the chair; but he would use his best exertions to explain the object of the meeting. Under the Joint-Stock Act it was necessary that the accounts should be audited before they were presented to the shareholders; and as that could not be effected before the July meeting, it was deemed advisable to call them together to state the results of their first year's operation, both in Australia and in Wales. Although the legal audit would not take place until the July meeting, the accounts would remain in the office, to afford every shareholder an opportunity of inspecting them at his leisure. He thought the accounts would be considered most satisfactory, considering the adverse circumstances that had occurred. The company had scarcely commenced operations when gold was discovered in the locality; and men whom they had sent out at a great expense deserted to such an extent at one time, that they were compelled to stop the works, and yet it would be seen by the accounts that the smelting had produced a good profit. He was glad to inform them that a considerable re-action had taken place with regard to labour in the colony; and by the last accounts there had been a great reduction in wages within the last six months. Another circumstance occurred of vital importance to the operations of the company. In consequence of the extraordinary immigration in the colony, the price demanded for drays and oxen had so greatly increased, that they all went to the diggings; and instead of having from 500 to 600 tons of ore per week, they had absolutely been unable to get a single ton conveyed; although they always kept a certain stock of drays and oxen of their own, from the want of drivers they had been unable to work them. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the accounts showed that the company had made a profit of 27,600*l.*, and at the Spitzberg Works, in Wales, 14,640*l.*; making a total of upwards of 42,000*l.* (Cheer). Although their affairs were in such a prosperous state, the directors did not think it advisable at the present time to declare a dividend, in consequence of the large amount of capital locked up in Australia, from being unable to obtain sufficient labour. The latest advices received were to the 8th of January last, which informed them that they had recommenced smelting at the rate of 150 tons per week, producing 33 tons of fine copper. A great saving of expense was expected from the suggestion of Mr. Ewbank to employ mules for carriage instead of oxen, the former not only requiring much less provender, but also very few drivers—a matter of great importance where it was so difficult to obtain labour; and in order to ensure a good supply of mules, the company had purchased a ship to go to Monte Video, and convey a cargo from thence to Australia. There was another subject to which he had to call the attention of the shareholders. Mr. Brown had been engaged purchasing gold, but in consequence of the Union Bank of Australia not fulfilling their contract to supply sovereigns for gold, it had not proved so profitable as they expected; and it had been determined to return Mr. Brown to the company's works, where his services would be valuable. In conclusion, he would be happy to answer any question that might be put to him.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether they intended to go to Parliament, and what was the nature of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN said they had presented a bill, the principal object of which was to limit the liability of the shareholders, but it had been rejected by the Board of Trade.

A PROPRIET







with the engine-shaft, we shall be enabled to make returns; the tin is of most excellent quality.

**ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINES.**—At Clogher Mine, we have cut down the western shaft on the south side for timbering; in the bottom of the shaft the level is 6 feet wide, 2 ft. good saving work, with pure lead, of good quality. We hope to be in readiness for sinking by the end of this week. The shaft on the north side we shall commence to timber next week, to enable us to resume further operations, which the want of timber, caused by the wet weather, preventing our getting on the ground, compelled us to stop at the time we were raising fine specimens of ore. We have nearly stoness enough for the smiths and carpenters' shops, office, and other buildings. We must commence at once to prepare the water-course for the wheel, which we hope will be sent down with as little delay as possible. Castlemaine Mine: The weather having now cleared up, pits are being sunk, according to Capt. Richards' suggestion, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place to erect the steam-engine. In doing this we have met with some fine stones of lead, which shows we cannot be far off the main lode. The buildings and offices are now all completed here. Lisoline Mine: The favourable change in the weather has enabled me here also to clear the main shaft of 17 ft. of water, which has retarded the working of this shaft during the winter, but we shall now commence sinking with all possible dispatch.

**SOUTH CORK.**—This mine will be ready for the inspection of Mr. Foley immediately. The ore now being taken from No. 1 mine is very fine purple, and the indications now to be seen in the old part of the mine are very much improved, and I have no doubt but our further explorations and sinking will amply repay you for the outlay. There is a visible increase in the pile of cobbed ore, and a second pile of much better quality is rapidly forming; there is a good deal more on the floors which cannot be prepared without sieves.

**SOURTON CONSOLS.**—I expect the steam-engine will be ready to go to work in a fortnight; we shall then soon after see the lode in the 18 ft. level, where we intersected it by a cross-cut 13 fms. south of engine-shaft.

**SOUTH EAST WHITE GRIT.**—We have commenced costaining for the Bog and other lodes, but nothing as yet has been discovered.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—Everything at the mine is going on well; the water is so strong at Dowson's shaft, that we must decline sinking for the present. Part of these men will continue cutting down, casing, and dividing Grout's engine-shaft, and get it in readiness for the engine. At Hoppet's, in the end in the deep adit east, the ground is still improving; in the present end we have a lode running across it, about 2 ft. wide, composed of clay, peat, spar, and a quantity of mangle. In the back the lode is improved since last reported. I must put some more men at the quarry next week to keep the masons at work. Our engine-house is going up fast. Our returns, after the engine has been to work a few months, will, I feel satisfied, pay all or more than our cost. We have had some beautiful stones of tin in clearing up Grout's engine-shaft; they came from the great stope lode, from their character. I hope our engine will work in May.

**TEHDY.**—In a few weeks the engine will be in working order, when the forking of the mine to the 50 ft. level will be looked forward to with great interest.

**TOKENBURY CONSOLS.**—D shaft is now down 12 fms. below the 22 ft. level; the lode in the bottom is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peat, and mangle, spotted with ore. The ground is much more favourable for sinking than it has been to-day at 20 ft. per fathom. We have suspended the 22 west on E lode, for the purpose of putting up a rise to prove the lode, where it shows pretty much ore, and presents a very fine appearance. On G lode the adit west has been extended 35 fms. from Bath's cross-course; this lode varies in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and presents a uniformity of character—being composed of quartz, peat, and mangle, spotted with ore. This level will gain considerable backs as it goes westward into the granite in the south part of the mine. The rise in the back of the adit against the new shaft is up about 10 fms.; ground very favourable for rising. It is very important as to where to put the new engine; and I am not yet decided in my own mind whether it should go on D shaft, or rather on the new shaft, if on D shaft it could command all the lodes both north and south; and this shaft being 32 fms. below the adit, and in the most central part of the mine, looks to me, as far as position goes, to be the place; but, on the other hand, the shaft being of quick underlie, makes against it. However, this is a question which requires deliberation and attention; meantime, the new engine can be ordered, and the preparations made.

**TRELAWNY.**—At Trelawny shaft, in the 120, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom; in the south end 3 ft. wide, worth 9 ft. In the 107, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8 ft. per fathom; in the south end it is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9 ft. per fathom. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9 ft. per fathom; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 ft. per fathom. At the north end, at Smith's shaft, we are cutting a plan, and driving the cross-cut towards the lode in the 88, which is extended 3 fms., and expect to intersect it shortly. In the 78, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fathom. In the 68, north end, the west lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3 ft. per fathom; on the east lode we have met with a large rough, extending 5 fathoms in length, on the sides of which are some fine stones of lead; in the breast (the north end of the vug) where the lode becomes compact, it is worth 40 ft. per fathom. We have not yet cut any lode in the 55 cross-cut east, but the indications are very favourable. The stope and pitches are turning out pretty well. We sampled on Saturday (March 12) 83 tons (computed) of silver-lead ore.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—The water has abated, now about 8 strokes per minute. We purpose connecting Christ's lift, and hope to put men in the 100 about the middle of next week. The plan of the mine is now being revised, and the shaft being near the 90 west, where they are in a falling state.

**TRELOWETH.**—In the 67 we have driven east of Coles's engine-shaft 6 feet, and about the same distance west; the lode is 7 ft. wide, and the appearance all good, with for yield a bunch of copper ore. Each end at present will yield 2 tons per fathom, and I think we are just on the back of a rich bunch. The lode is composed of calcareous quartz, and ore throughout. We may have to sink a few fathoms deeper for the rich bunch, but it is my idea the worst is sunk through.

**TY MAEN.**—In extent the grant comprises 12 acres of most superior mining ground, second to none in the country. The works at present are as follows:—There are five shafts opened and completed, and in good working order. The adit level is 43 yards deep, and is driven south about one mile, and the same distance west, with a branch extending 300 yards north; in the west level it follows the course of the Holloway vein, consisting of rich ore, and an abundance of good stones of lead. On this same vein, in an adjacent mine, a powerful engine is in active work, the mine yielding excellent produce. The north level follows the course of the Milver vein, which is also highly productive; this level is being continued towards the Great Merilyn vein, which it has reached within about 10 yards, and in a short time this vein will be intersected. A shaft has been sunk into this vein, thus removing all doubt as to the level meeting it, and the ore found in two different levels which have been run a short distance from this shaft, was of the best description, and in considerable quantities. Before this company was formed about 300 tons of ore were got from this same shaft in a less distance than 40 yards. The appearance of the mine is of a most satisfactory character; since the last meeting I have raised merely in open level 1 ton 5 cwt. of ore, which I have sold at 15s. 6s. per ton. In my opinion, the present adit level will be amply sufficient to keep the mine dry during the ensuing summer, more particularly as two engines on the same veins, in neighbouring ground, assist to drain our veins, and I would recommend the proprietors, instead of taking any dividend, to allow the profits to remain in the bankers' hands to their credit, to provide a fund for erecting an engine as soon as it shall become necessary, which I think the mine with its present prospects well able to do.

**UNTON (TIN).**—I enclose you the bill of a small parcel of ore sold on the 11th inst.; by which you will perceive that it realised for 1 ton 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., the sum of £15. 8d., being at the rate of 75s. per ton; and for 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 3 lbs., the rate of 25s. per cwt. The mine is progressing satisfactorily.

**UNITED MINES (GREENSB).**—The 194 east and west is producing 15 tons per fathom in each end, with the north or south wall being in sight. The water is now in for the 30, and the water is resumed in that level. The stope in the 130 are turning out 25 tons per fathom.

**WEST BASSET.**—The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 ft. level continues to improve; it is 3 ft. wide, a good course of ore; the winze is now being sunk at 40s. per fm., and the men getting good wages. A good piece of ore ground having been opened in the 75 ft. level east, on the north lode, we intend to rise, and make a communication with the 65 ft. level, for the purpose of ventilating and proving the ground before setting it on tribute. We are bringing forward the 65 ft. level under the 52 winze, when we shall work to much greater advantage. All other parts of the mine are looking as usual.

**WEST GOGINAN.**—The lode in the 45 ft. level, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-shale, with a strong mixture of mangle and small branches of lead ore; the lode in the same level, driving west of the shaft, is 6 feet wide, and much the same in appearance as the east end, and, judging from present appearances, I should say it would be impossible for us to drive much further without getting to some good ore ground, for the indications are very encouraging at present. The ground in the 30 cross-cut south is without alteration. We intend to resume the sinking of the shaft on Saturday.

**WESTON.**—We have reached the south wall of the Ryder lode, and are now in easy ground, and shall be able to drive rapidly on its course, at an average price of 60s. per fm.; the lode is of immense size, and looks very promising, the spar being much spotted with ore; we have crossed one string, which must be tried as soon as we have the works ventilated. In another month, or six weeks at furthest, we shall reach No. 3, and also the junction of the Corndon and Ryder lodes, where I expect something important will be discovered. The men have stood out for price at No. 3—another set goes on on Friday next. The Village lode improves very fast in depth.

**WEST WHEAL ALFRED.**—The lode in the 55 ft. level, east and west of Carr's engine-shaft, is 8 ft. wide, ore throughout. In the 45 ft. level, west of Carr's engine-shaft, the lode is 12 ft. wide, with good ore throughout. The lode in the 37 ft. level, east of Gouillard's shaft, is much improved in appearance. In the 30, east of Leman's shaft, the lode is large and pure. We are sinking Carr's engine-shaft below the 20 ft. level in a good looking kilias or clay-shale.

**WEST WHEAL BULLER.**—Since my last report, we have hoveled Manuel's shaft on the old backs, which are 3 fms. from the adit level, and 9 ft. behind the adit end, exactly where we intended it should be. We have got ground to cut down to make the shaft of proper size to the adit, and to put in all timber required to make it secure; I think it will be completed in about four weeks from this time, when we shall commence sinking under the adit, if the water does not prevent us, where we shall raise great quantities of tinstuff immediately.

The committee of management have now fully arranged the contract with Mr. J. Hodge, of St. Austell, for the erection of a 24-inch horizontal double-acting steam-engine, 4½ feet stroke, to pump the water and engine to be used in the mine, completed, delivered, and set to work by the contractor in four months. The mine is looking exceedingly well, and bids fair to vie with her rich neighbours—the Levant, and several others.

**WEST WHEAL FANNY.**—The lode in the adit level, south of trial shaft, is much as last reported. We intend cross-cutting west, to ascertain if there is more lode still standing in that direction.

**WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.**—The men hoveled the new south shaft from surface to the 12 ft. level last night, and this morning I set them the south lode to stope, east and west of the rise, at 40s. per fm. The south lode in the eastern end is 3 ft. wide, and I am glad to say it is still improving. The end on the north lode is driven 2 fms. east of the cross-cut; we have not taken down the lode, but I expect to have orders from Capt. Puckey to do so by the end of this week; the quantity of tin that we shall get will be about 2 tons. The Duchy agent has been inspecting the mine; he is highly pleased with the appearance of the new north lode, and the mine in general.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—North lode: The cross-course is just intersected in the 50 west; the lode in the 50 east is 3½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 35 west is 2 feet wide, unproductive, having the appearance of being near another cross-course. The lode in the 35 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, peat, mangle,

and stones of ore. The lode in Cruse's stope, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 5 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10s. per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, worth 9s. 10s. per ton. The lode in Hartland's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm., worth 10s. per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise and in the stope in the back of the 35 east is as last reported. The lode in Honeycombe's rise, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. The lode in Rashleigh's rise, sinking below the 20 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9s. 10s. per ton. The lode in the 30 west is as last reported. We are driving west upon the branches from the 50 cross-cut south, and hope to meet with a settled lode beyond the lode lode. The 50 cross-cut north is driven 14 fms. towards Watson's lode, upon which we have resumed sinking the side shaft down (7 fms.), in order to ascertain its proper underlay and bearing, preparatory to commencing a permanent perpendicular engine or flat-rod shaft. We are taking out the ground for foundation of the new drawing wheel and crusher.

On referring to my last report, you will there find that I supposed we were near another cross-course in the 35 ft. level west, on north lode. I am pleased to inform you that we yesterday (March 16) intersected a rich silver-lead lode in the 35 west 1 ft. big, containing very good stones of lead ore, and which has let down a great stream of water. The other parts are looking as last reported.

**WHEAL AUGUSTA.**—Since last report no indication of improvement has taken place; in fact, we have not had an opportunity of making any discovery, as the men have been engaged in taking down their lodes, and getting round the stuff in the different levels, preparatory to bringing it to surface, which is always done the first week after pay and survey day. Our penthouse is in and loaded in Rose's shaft, and during the ensuing week we hope to fix the drawing-lift in Graham's shaft to the 28 ft. level for pumping. This shaft is not yet set, but we anticipate that it will be soon. In the meantime, we are going on with the necessary preparations for sinking.

**WHEAL BAZELY.**—We have driven 19 fms. on the course of the north and south lodes, which is 2 ft. wide, composed of goann, flookan, mangle, quartz, and iron, underlying to the west 2 ft. in a fm., which holds forth the most flattering prospect; that more valuable discoveries are not far distant. We have about 37 fms. to drive to intersect the copper lode, which is 6 ft. wide; from the size, regularity, and character of this lode no doubt is entertained by practical miners of its being a very productive one when fairly explored.

**WHEAL CREBOR.**—We have an improvement in the 12 to Cock's on the south lode, worth 15s. per fm. The other pitches are looking well. We stope one of the low tribute pitches for the purpose of hoisting a piece of ground to cut off the water now going down the pass, where the work is thrown down. Being so much black ore, it is necessary to keep the work dry. We expect to hole Secombe's winze and that which will cause good ventilation in the 24 and 34, and enable us to prove the lodes in those levels. There is no alteration in the tutwork since the last report, with the exception of the cross-cut driving in the 40, or shallow adit. We are nearing the lode, and find good branches of ore. We hope to have the crusher completed this week, and shall use every effort to sample a parcel of ore this month. We have men at Gill's clearing a winze, intending, if possible, to open that part of the mine.

**WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.**—These mines sampled yesterday (March 15) 105 tons of ore, the produce of the last two months—viz., best lead, 60 tons; seconds, 25; and copper 20 tons; the quantity would have been greater but for the frost, which rendered the dressing above a fortnight. Considerable alterations have been made in the pitwork at the old engine-shaft, by which the load on the engine is lessened, and she will be enabled to keep the lower levels dry, so that they may be worked; these levels, which are the most productive parts of the mine, have not been seen for these last four months. The new engine-shaft, begun in a piece of ground granted by Lord Exmouth, was named Porter's shaft, on Saturday last, by William Porter, Esq., the chairman of the company, in the presence of the committee and the whole of the men employed in these mines, to the number of 150. The chairman (before performing the usual ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine and letting it drop into the shaft) addressed the miners, on the occasion of the laying of the stone, and the present opportunity, when wages were good, to lay by a little for the time of need, and informed them that while, on the one hand, it was the desire of the committee and managers that they should be treated fairly and liberally, it was their duty to attend to the interests of their employers by constant and steady attention to their work; more particularly was it their duty to conduct themselves respectfully, and in order to do this he would strongly advise them to avoid frequenting the public-house, where too often men wasted their substance and their energies, instead of providing for the wants of their families. Charles for the present new shaft, for Lord and the men were regaled with bread and cheese and ale by the liberality of the chairman. The committee and a few friends dined together at the King Inn, under the presidency of William Porter, Esq., supported by the Rev. J. Buckingham, W. Bampfylde, Esq., J. Smerdon, Esq., Thomas Harriott, Esq., Messrs. Ware, Pearce, May, Bidwell, Capt. Martyn, and others. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman gave success to the new shaft, the officers of the company, the visitors, &c. Capt. Martyn, in responding to the toast wishing him better health, stated that he believed the shaft opened that day would not be closed during the life of the present person present; and that as soon as it was sunk, and communicated with the lower levels of the mine, excellent and lasting profits would be realised. He believed that the returns would be increased by the work already effected, and that the mine only required facilities for working to prove that it is one of the best mines in the county.—MAY AND BIRNELL: Purser.

**WHEAL FANNY.**—The old engine-shaft we have sunk 3 ft. 6 in., making altogether 7 fms. 4 in. below the 19. The cross-cut or new level, driving east, we have driven 4 fms. At Hith's shaft, we are progressing very satisfactorily; we have made good down to the back of the 12. The sets of timber here being so near the lode is sunk 1 ft. 6 in.; I hope in a very short time to complete it, and leave the new lift down.

**WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TANTON).**—There is a little more kilias in the end driving west than when last reported on. The cross-cut driving north is strongly mineralised—large branches, containing plenty of mangle, with water.

**WHEAL GOLDEN.**—Thorne's Shaft: In sinking under the 97 ft. level the ground is moderate; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. We have now nine men sinking as fast as possible to get to the 107 in the course of a month, when we shall lose no time in extending levels north and south, to come under the ore ground gone down from the 97. We are now sinking a winze under the 97 north to ventilate the 107, ground moderate; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing 25 cwt. of ore per fm.—Young's Shaft: In driving the 97 ft. level north the ground is good; the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 87 the ground is good; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 77 the ground is good; the lode is 20 inches wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 70 the ground is hard, and the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 60 the ground is 2 ft. wide, and very wet at present, but expect a change shortly. Engine Shaft: This shaft is cased and divided to the 97, and we are driving the levels north and south; the ground is moderate; the lode in the north end is about 20 in. wide, producing good work; the lode in the south is 18 in. wide, but poor. In the 87 ft. level south the ground is hard; the lode is small and poor; when we have extended this level about 6 fms. further we shall intersect another cross-course, which will drain the water from the 70, to enable us to sink Webb's shaft, and open some good tribute water.—Maxwell's Shaft: In the 70 ft. level, driving east, we have cut the eastern end of the lode, but we have not opened enough to give a satisfactory report. In the 60 ft. level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 43 ft. level south, on the point of the horse, the lode is moderate; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of ore.

**WHEAL JANE (ALTARUS).**—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you of the successful result of our opening the stream work in the eastern part of the set; the tin we have discovered is of the best quality. As the weather is now favourable for surface workings, I would advise your adding four men to the number already employed, which will enable us the sooner to get a parcel of tin for the market. If you can also put six men to sink a shaft on one of the tin lodes discovered in costaining, I believe you would amply repay me for my outlay; in fact, I have should be a strenuous effort made to accomplish as much work as possible in developing the valuable lodes which are in this set.

**WHEAL KITTY.**—To-day, our men in the stope in the 44 ft. level have broken down the lode; and I have great pleasure in stating that the lode there is as rich as when last reported on, having a good leader of tin, 2 ft. big. The lode in the 34, west of the cross-course, is still rich for tin, but none of the lode has been broken down during the last few days. The 24 cross-cut has not as yet reached the lode, but water still comes out, and there is every indication of our being very near it. We have begun to drive the bottom end of the 31 west to communicate with Benny's bottom; the lode in the end is good, saving work. We have a pair of men clearing out mud and rubbish from the 44, so as to begin to sink the bottom end referred to, but the clearing and securing will take all this week to accomplish. In the other parts of the mine every effort is being made to facilitate the clearing, securing, &c.

**WHEAL LANGFORD.**—Since my last we have driven the cross-cut south from Dare's shaft in the 20 ft. level 8 ft., in which ground we have driven through several small branches of spar, interspersed with mangle, jack, and occasional spots of copper ore. The ground at present is rather stiffer for driving. In the 20 east, on the course of the lode, we have driven during the past week 4 ft., and taken down the copper lode, which at present is about 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The silver-lead lode to the south is about 15 in. wide, spotted with lead, which we are saving to dress. No alteration in the stope since my last. We hope to have another small parcel of silver-lead ore prepared for the market in about a week.

**WHEAL MAY.**—On Captain Carpenter's inspection of the mine, I consulted with him as to the future mode of working to be adopted for proving the lodes in the quicken manner; the suggestions in my last report were such as he considered advisable, and to continue the 30 ft. level to cut through the ground to intersect the lodes. On cutting the north and south course we shall have at least 35 fms. of backs. I am strongly impressed with an assurance that the lead lode at the junction will prove productive, and in order to facilitate the driving I have suspended the stope, and put the men in the 30 end. I intend adding two men more (making eight) to drive this level.

**WHEAL PERU.**—The lode in the deep adit, driving west, is not so rich for lead as at present as it has been; but still producing lead, and is altogether kindly. The engine-house is commenced; and we hope to forward this work with expedition.

**WHEAL ROBERT.**—We have succeeded in forking the water as far as the back of the 24 ft. level, expecting in the course of this week to be able to set a pair of men to drive east of Collier's shaft. The lode in the back of the 12 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, has been small; but on Saturday last we met with a splice in the lode, of which it is turning out some good work. In the 12 ft. level, east of Collier's shaft, we have got into a large strong lode, still yielding good stones of copper ore; this end being very wet, we are obliged to supply our men with some iron to put on their heads, to carry on their operations. We are also now in full operation with getting in our hauling machine, which I hope to get to work in about three weeks.

**WHEAL RUSSELL.**—We have continued to drive the 75 ft. level east by the side of the lode, and find it to-day (March 9), on taking it down, to be 2 ft. wide, composed of peat, spar, and some ore, but not rich. We have not yet cut any lode in the cross-cut in the 60 ft. level; there is an improvement in the appearance of the cross-course, having beautiful floor-spar with iron in it. We are continuing to drive through the lode in the 48 ft. level, which is looking much the same as when last reported. We are also continuing to rise in the back of the 37 ft. level, on the course of the lode; the lode is quite as large as when I last wrote, but in taking it down in the last 6 ft. it has been discovered by a splice running through it, and its value is not so great, and the size somewhat reduced, but I am glad to say that the ore is gradually increasing, and the lode has become as large as it has been, and I hope in my next report to you that it is worth quite as much as in my letter to you of the 24th Feb. We have resumed driving the 37 ft. level by the side of the lode, but no lode has been taken down since we recommenced; we have picked into it in two places, and find it rich and firm. In preparing to sink the new engine-shaft to the 37 ft. level, we have had to clear more than 12 ft. of soil in depth before we reached the shelf, and I am glad to inform you that we have cut the lode full 12 ft. wide, with a leader of ore on the north

part—all saving work, and a great deal of it rich grey ore, with malleable copper interspersed, and with branches of ore throughout the whole of the lode; this is a most important discovery, as proving the rich quality of the lode from the 37 ft. level to surface. We have opened on the lode for more than 20 ft., and find it to be good throughout. As we are more or less subject to floods from the River Tamar, close adjoining, we have determined to erect a wall of masonry work around the shaft, to prevent any danger from them, and thus have laid open a larger piece of ground than in common practice we should have done.

**WHEAL ROBINS.**—The 55 ft. level, west of shaft, is now cleared and secured to the end, the lode in which is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; it shows nothing of a tin character here, and at this depth seems to be in a state of transition from tin to copper. In the 43 west, on Watson's lode, the ground is moderate, but the lode small, being from 6 to 8 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not yet in sufficient quantities to pay for stoving. The backs of the 20 and 30 on this lode are just as last reported. The same may also be said of the two tin pitches on the old lode, for the fluctuation in the appearances of the tin ground throughout is very little indeed.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—The ground in the bottom of the east and west level is just the same as last reported, the lode still regular. The lode in the top level is larger, and the ground harder. In driving on the north and south lode we have intersected another branch, and the lode is a little improved.

**WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMAR).**—The stope east and west of Derrick's shaft are fully equal in size and quality to last week's report, and we are busily engaged breaking down and sending to grade, the stamps being still actively employed. In the 20 ft. level, upon which we continue driving west, the lode (which is still large) contains the strongest possible indications of a successful result, being composed of mangle, goann, flookan, kilias, capel, peat, and pryan, carrying tin, with a strong body of water still gushing out from the end, thus clearly showing we are in the immediate neighbourhood of a rich lode. The ground being favourable for sinking the engine-shaft, we have now got down 2 out of 12 fms., and hope to continue sinking 1 fathom per week more than we had at first expected. We have this day (March 17) sampled and sent off 10 tons of fine black tin, sold at 73s. 17s. 6d. per ton, and shall have another sampling by the end of April.

**WHEAL SURPRISE.**—We have cut through the lode in the 23 ft. level; it is 3 ft. wide, with regular walls, composed of mangle, peat, pryan, and spots of copper, its bearing north of west 35°; therefore, it will form a junction, about 20 fms. west of engine-shaft, with the other lode intersected in the shaft, which we are now driving to cut in the 23 ft. level.

**WHEAL UNY.**—The sinking of the engine-shaft is now progressing satisfactorily the lode is of a very promising nature, containing quartz, peat, pryan, and flookan, with stones of copper ore, sinking by nine men, at 18s. per fm. In the 72 ft. level, there are two men engaged taking down the copper lode, putting in timber, &c., preparatory to cutting through the tin lode, on which we hope to open good tribute ground. The lode in the 44 ft. level, which is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, driving by four men, at 3s. per fm. The new lode in the 30 fathom level was about 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of good copper ore; the ore appears to be dipping west, and in all probability an abundance of mineral will be found deposited underneath the vug; the 30 cross-cut, driving by six men, at 4s. 10s. per fm., is proceeding favourably. I have forwarded to your office a rock of yellow and peacock copper ore from this lode, weighing about 2 cwt.

**WHEAL VICTORIA.**—During the last week the shaftmen have sunk 3 ft. 6 in., making altogether 32 fms. 1 ft. below the adit.

**WHEAL WILLIAMS.**—We have intersected some floors of spar last week in the north engine-shaft; the ground is a little harder for sinking, the lode presents the same appearance as last reported, with mangle and spots of copper ore in places. We had part of the castings brought, and the remainder are promised in a few days.

**WHEAL WREY.**—This mine is turning out blocks of silver-lead, of ¼ and ½ cwt. each, from the adit level. This lode is valued so highly, that the manager of a neighbouring mine has offered to take an adjoining plot of ground, only 170 fathoms in length, paying for it 500s., and 1-12th due, and has found it rich. At Vernon's shaft the water adit. Seeing that there are from 40 to 50 fms. of backs, and they have upwards of a mile run on this lode (as well as the Trewatha lode, to some extent), the adventurers believe they have the most valuable young silver-lead mine in Cornwall.

## FOREIGN MINES.

## IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Gongo Soco, Jan. 31.—The troop left this place on the 29th instant, in charge of Mr. Richards, taking with him a wood box, marked G. B., containing the following weight of gold:—Gongo, 18 lbs. 3 ozs. 13 grs.; Bananal, 6 ozs. 13 grs.; 23 grs.—18 lbs. 10 ozs. 9 dwts. 15 grs.—which he is instructed to deliver to Messrs. Mackay, Miller, and Co., your agents at Rio Janeiro, to be forwarded to you by the first mail steamer.

Gongo Soco.—The explorations in this estate are being proceeded with as fast as circumstances will allow; and taking into consideration the disadvantages we labour under in some respects, being the wet season of the year, you will no doubt be prepared to make some allowance for it, and I trust that the work done and in progress will meet your approbation. The produce from the old excavations and tunnel continues much the same as it has been for some time past. At Vernon's shaft the water does not appear to drain off, and the air is still so bad as to prevent full labour being done: finding this the case, I determined on driving a level into the shaft 7 fathoms below the surface, which has been accomplished this month, and will serve as an aid for taking off the water from the small lift of pumps now in preparation to drain the ground, and also the water from the blast machine, which I intend fixing in one corner of the shaft to supply air to any levels or workings that may be made therefrom. The bobs, rods, &c., of a light description are in hand, and I hope to report in my next its being set in motion, and the sinking of the shaft resumed; the lift is a small one, of 5 in. diameter, but I have made the bobs, &c., strong enough to work a larger one, should it be hereafter required. At E. west of Bray's, nothing of a favourable character has yet presented itself. The rise in the western part, near the Caetha-road, has been cleared and the necessary surveys made, and you will perceive from the tracing I enclose, that the main body of the jacotinga appears to be north of the present underground workings. A cross-cut was commenced, which is shown on the plan by dotted lines, but a day or two after I was obliged to remove the Englishmen employed there to Cata Funda, where water and troublesome ground had been met with, and required two Englishmen in a "core" as soon as the difficult ground is passed through, the Englishmen will return to the cross-cut before named.

Cata Funda.—This month water has been met with, and the ground being of a fine sandy nature, with stones of jacotinga occasionally, made it very troublesome and difficult to push forward; a hole of 2 or 3 in. area opened in any part of the end was quite sufficient to fill the level many fathoms in length. I have ordered another side level to be driven off from the other 4 or 5 fms. behind the end, 3 or 4 fms. asunder, parallel with the dotted line, to assist in draining the water, and removing the pressure from the former end; when this is effected I hope to be able to proceed without much difficulty. It is very unfortunate to have this delaying obstacle, when the end, to all appearance, must be near the jacotinga formation—judging from the stones met with in the ground lately passed through.

Camala.—In my last report I spoke of making a trial from the whole body of the lode, but finding it of an immense size at the surface, immediately over the place from whence we are breaking the stuff, I have thought it better to try different portions of the breadth (say, 50 to 60 tons from each); for instance, the present workings are from 10 to 12 feet wide, and seem to be softer ground than in time for this post; but the hard part of the lode can be tried by cutting through it, and the value of the different pieces of ground compared with the expense of breaking, and an average also made of the whole. We shall then ascertain whether the lode will pay to take away wholly or in part. The rain has been incessant during the former part of the month, so as to render the road almost impassable for the mules, and our being old and weak were not able to maintain their footing, owing to the great delicacy and slippery nature of the ground. I have not succeeded, in consequence, in getting down sufficient stuff for the trial, as I had hoped to have done, in time for this post; but having now some new animals, and, to all appearance, the *veronica* setting in, I hope to have down enough for two trials in time for my next report; the samples are certainly encouraging, but I refrain from offering an opinion until I know the result of the stamping. I have made some surveys, and the plans are in hand to forward next post, which will show how this plan may be worked, in case circumstances warrant it, and you approve of doing so.

Bax.—In order, with the exception of some trifling trespasses on the rego by people pulling out the poles that supported the sides of it. The labourers continue to wash the rubbish in the vicinity of the spot where the stamps stood, which may employ them for a month or two longer; by that time the dry season will be near at hand, when they can be put to wash the river—that period being the best for so doing, as there will be no floods to disturb its bed, or wash off the gold, whilst in the act of clearing it out. Gold Report from 7th Nov. 1852, to 29th Jan. 1853.

From Gongo.....Lbs. 18 3 15 16  
From Bananal.....0 6 13 23=Lbs. 18 10 9 15

## NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Cocoes Mine, Jan. 31.—I am glad to inform you that since my last, which was on the 29th Dec., great improvement has taken place at the Bandeira. In sinking, we have met with a lode from which good samples are taken almost every day, and often times good stones, showing gold. In rising towards the Terra Cabida very little has been done, in consequence of so much timber work in different parts of the mine. We have, however, advanced 10 ft. in the 42, and several good samples have been taken from this point. In the eastern end we have driven 3 fms. 4 ft. The lode is just the same in quality as when last reported on, but has turned very much to the north. I have, therefore, thought it best to come back about 2 fms. from the present end, and drive a cross-cut, to see if there is any more lode to the south or not. If parties are desirous of adventuring, I do not know a more likely mine than Cocoes, all things considered. In the first place, it has been proved to be very rich, as in 1849; and there is every reason to believe that numerous other equally rich veins exist, both west and east, where scarcely any exploration has been made by the company. The present vein is only one of many we may meet with in the Terra Cabida; yet, so far as opened, it has of late yielded well. All this ground is also near our present stamps; and we at present foresee no possibility of having to erect any expensive contrivances for the extracting and removing of the ore. In the next place, Cocoes is happily situated for provisions



## THE METAL TRADES OF BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 17.—During the past week the general trade of the town has been exceedingly brisk, and with every appearance of a continuance of this favourable state of things. The latest accounts from Australia received by our merchants are highly encouraging. Notwithstanding the large consignments of every description of general hardware and cutlery goods which have been made from here to the gold regions during the last six months, the orders for fresh supplies continue to arrive from the same fortunate quarter, and our manufacturers are actively engaged preparing for the next departures. A large quantity of the gold recently imported is now in the hands of the refiners, and reported to be of excellent quality. The North American trade is at present particularly active; some very large orders for glass, bone, and other buttons, umbrellas, &c., having been received. From North America we still continue to receive extensive orders, exclusive of those given within the last month by the principals and representatives of many large houses, who have visited Birmingham in far greater numbers than in any former year. The metal market continues firm, but without any further advance of price. There is a good supply of tin at the wharfs at the quotations of last week; and the copper warehouses are also beginning to exhibit large stocks. The manufacturers, however, still hold back, except for immediate use, in anticipation of a reduction. The iron trade is advancing; and throughout the whole of the mining district the utmost activity prevails. Fresh orders for foreign rails are reported, and this increased demand, in connection with our home consumption, secures the stability of present prices. At the works of the Digbeth Battery Company extensive orders for tubing, for marine and other purposes, are being executed; and the manufacture of wire for telegraphic purposes is also carried on with rapidity. A large order for this material has lately been received by a respectable firm in the neighbourhood of Smethwick for America, and which, with the aid of the new forge lately registered, can be produced with remarkable speed. As a consequence of the prosperous state of the staple trade of the district, there is a general tendency to an advance of prices in almost every article of consumption. Lead, colours, paints, oil, ropes, and timber are advancing.

AUSTRALIA.—We have received, from our respected correspondent at Adelaide, a long and most valuable communication on the mining and commercial affairs of the colony, which we shall give in a DOUBLE SHEET of next week. We have also the pleasure to announce, that our intelligent correspondent is about visiting the gold districts of Melbourne, &c., and will forward, for insertion in the *Mining Journal*, such clear and circumstantial details as our readers are familiar with, in his letters from South Australia.

THE COOSHEEN MINE.—A correspondent, alluding to the unsatisfactory position in which the affairs of this company have been placed by the questionable conduct of the directors, remarks—"After the favourable manner with which you have introduced the Coosheen Copper Mining Company to public notice, I can well imagine your regret to be informed that great dissatisfaction prevails in the minds of the community as regards the conduct of the directors of the company on this occasion. According to the general complaints on the subject, it appears, that out of 20,000 shares, of which the company was to be constituted, only a very small portion has been allotted to the public, although numerous and respectable applications for the whole number of shares had been made, and not responded to. In point of fact, the number of shares really allotted to private applicants is not supposed to exceed from 2500 to 3000. This small allotment of shares appears to have been brought upon the market, and again bought up at premiums varying from 15s. to 25s. per share, out of the Stock Exchange, whilst wholesale bargains were going on therein, for the account of interested parties, at premiums gradually rising from 3s. to 4s. and 5s. per share; so that, in the end, the members of the House were found to have contracted for the delivery of shares which were not to be had, and, indeed, had never been issued. Now, Mr. Editor, please to mark the consequence!

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war. The Committee of the Stock Exchange, as a matter of course, meet to examine into the nature of the complaint made by its members, and upon deliberate investigation decide that an unjustifiable advantage has been taken of their body, and thereupon resolve to withhold the appointment of any settling-day for the company; or to take their mine into the house, without which the differences on those time-bargains cannot be adjusted. What the directors will now have to do remains to be seen; but to myself and many others it appears necessary that these differences should be equitably adjusted or cancelled; and that the remainder of the 20,000 shares should be fairly allotted to those whose applications have not hitherto been favoured with any attention. Since this public mining outbreak, it is true that the worthy secretary of the Coosheen Company, Mr. Gwatkin, has, in his official letter, announced to the public that the sum of 10,000*l.* capital, has been paid into the Bank, which would correspond to allotments of 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each; but he does not state how much of this sum has been advanced by the directors themselves. This, instead of making out the case of the directors of the Coosheen Company, makes out that of the complainants of the members of the Stock Exchange, in which it is a standing rule that at least two-thirds of the capital of a company shall be paid-up before it becomes entitled to an account in the House. In virtue of this rule, I take it, therefore, for granted, that this privilege will be withheld from the Coosheen Company, and their settling-day postponed *indefinitely*. You will share in my regret that this untoward state of things should have occurred to our Irish mining interest, and to that of the Coosheen in particular. Well may your readers say that the late strictures of your correspondents, 'Argus' and 'An Englishman' on the fallacious value of mining shares, were fully called for and justified, when we see such things occur, and shares rigged up to 3*l.* and 5*l.* premiums before they have been issued to the public, in accordance with the implied promise of wealthy and, therefore, presumed respectable, directors, in their prospectuses."

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—In continuation of our brief allusion to this subject, in our last Number, we have to mention that Messrs. Rawlings and Watson, of St. Helen's, under date Thursday, write "That the whole of the gossan is now being dried and crushed, and samples of the whole will be taken in the presence of Mr. to-morrow. The privilege will be withheld from the parties named, and the company for our selection. We think it advisable to send samples to all the three—namely, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Mr. John Mitchell, and the Sheffield Smelting Company." "We shall proceed immediately with the smelting of the whole of the 50 tons, should the result of the assays of the samples be such as to warrant our doing so. During next week, we hope to have the report of the assays; and we shall also have made some progress in the smelting operations."

CLIVE UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES.—The discoveries of rich silver-lead ore in Glamorganshire have not only led to the spirited working of the Clive Mines, but a fresh adventure under the above title has been started by a powerful and highly respectable company of Bristol and local shareholders, under the supervision of Messrs. Trevellick and Co., of the Haymarket. The sett is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Clive Mine, and extends over upwards of 750 acres of land, described as being of the most encouraging and promising nature. It regards mineral wealth. Silver-lead lodes are stated to run through the sett for upwards of two miles, from which 150 tons of ore are already broken, and lie at the surface, awaiting the crushing and dressing machinery, and of which samples have yielded 70 ozs. of silver to the ton. The east and west lodes are also partially open, and are found to contain considerable ore; while a new north and south lode, discovered within the last few days, 14 ft. wide, is for the most part saving work. Altogether the adventure presents a favourable aspect, and from the eagerness with which the shares have been sought, even at a premium of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , it is to be presumed such is the general opinion. The undertaking is divided in 30,000 shares, of 1*l.* each.

## Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid.	Li. Prices.	Business Done.
100000 Agnia Fria	1	to 1 pm.	1 1/2
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold	1	par	1 1/2
100000 Anglo-Californian	1	par	1 1/2
10000 Australian	1	par	1 1/2
10000 Australian Consolidated	1	par	1 1/2
100000 Australian Freehold	1	par	1 1/2
50000 Ave Maria	1	par	1 1/2
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	par	1 1/2
100000 British Australian Gold	1	par	1 1/2
30000 British Iron	13 5	7	9
200000 Carnarvon Creek	1	par	1 1/2
100000 Colonial Gold	1	par	1 1/2
350000 Copper Miners of England	Stock	2 1/2	3 1/2
8000 Ditto, Preference	23	7 1/2	8 1/2
470000 English and Australian Copper	5	1 1/2	4 1/2
20000 General	20	1 1/2	2 1/2
100000 Great Nugget Vein	2	2 1/2	3 1/2
100000 Lake Bathurst	1	dis.	par
100000 Liberty	1	dis.	par
50000 London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	dis.	par
100000 Marquis	1	dis.	par
20000 Mexican and South American	1	dis.	par
200000 New Granada	1	dis.	par
200000 Nouveau Monde	1	dis.	par
150000 Port Phillip	1	dis.	par
60000 Quartz Rock	1	dis.	par
50000 South Australian	1	dis.	par
70000 Waller	1	dis.	par
100000 West Granada	1	dis.	par
100000 West Mariposa	1	dis.	par
100000 Yuba	1	dis.	par

LEEDS, MARCH 17.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report sales in Wheal Fortune, Wheal Procter, Wheal James, Tonkin, Porsland Manor, and Wheal Eckley. Enquiries for Bedford United, Butterdon, Reeth Consols, Mary Ann, West Providence, and Trebarvah. Less business done than last week, but prices firm, and a greater disposition for new dividend mines.

HULL, MARCH 17.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that transactions in mining shares have not been to a large amount since our last report. East Tamara have been rather more in request. In Gunnis Lakes, there are buyers at 2*l.* 12s. 6d.; sellers, 3*l.* Trevelthwaite are more enquired for, and there is some demand for West Abrahams, at improved quotations. Cwm Darrrens rather better. The advance in price in Affreids has brought out shares, and there are for the moment more than the usual number of buyers at the current quotations; but an impression prevails that this stock will ultimately, and perhaps soon, command more money.

## THE METAL TABLE.

We have been unable to complete some alterations we contemplated in time for our present Journal; it, therefore, shall appear in a corrected form next week.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

MINES.—A large number of heavy shares have been sold this week, and, when the great rise in prices is considered, it is not to be wondered at that a few of those who purchased low should realise the profit on some of their shares. Notwithstanding the sales, however, the market is very firm, and the demand still greater than the supply. Among the shares sold, Buller realised 1260*l.* per share; this time last year the shares were 625*l.* each—the price, therefore, has doubled in 12 months, in addition to 20 per cent. paid in dividends. Bassett, 610*l.* to 620*l.* (these were 400*l.* in March last year); Devon Great Consols, 465*l.* (price last year, 290*l.*); South Caradon, 250*l.* (110*l.* twelve months since); South Tolgus, 250*l.* (130*l.* last year); Trethane, 24*l.* (5*l.* last year); United Mines, 410*l.* (42*l.* 10s. in March last year); West Caradon, 350*l.* (120*l.* last year); Bedford, 10*l.* 10s. (5*l.* last year); Herodsfoot, 20*l.* (3*l.* last year). In our last, we stated it was the intention of the committee of Herodsfoot to declare a dividend at the meeting on Thursday; such, however, was not done, although the assets over liabilities were 1315*l.* 5s. 1d. It was thought better, as the assets were not yet in cash, to defer the dividend to the next meeting, when 1*l.* per share (1024*l.*) might be divided, and about 400*l.* added to the assets in hand. The profit showed in the accounts for three months was 945*l.* The present returns yield 480*l.* per month profit; and the agent stated he hoped to increase the returns to 70 tons of lead per month after the meeting the shares were sought after at increased rates. Esgrail Lee shares have advanced to 14*l.* 10s. and 15*l.*; the lode lately discovered is said to be the finest in Wales. Clive, 4*l.* 15s. to 5*l.*; West Bassett, 14*l.*; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 32*l.* 10s.; East Seton and Maude, 6*l.*; South Frances, 195*l.*; Bell and Lanarth, 16*l.* West Seton has been in good request, and shares quoted at 200*l.*; Trethuis, 19*l.* 10s. For Keswick shares there has been a great demand at 8*l.*, 9*l.*, and 10*l.* per share; but few sellers to be found. Our remarks of last week have caused great attention to be turned to this company; and we are glad to have been the means of rescuing the shares from their long stage of depression. A few weeks since, Herodsfoot shares were selling at 3*l.*, or about the value of the plant on the mine, when we called attention to its *real* condition, and showed that, whilst large premiums were being obtained for spurious speculations, many *bona fide* and legitimate mines were at a heavy discount. Great Alfred shares have been enquired after at 40*l.* and 42*l.*; Vale of Fowey, 1*l.* 15s.; Cwm Daren, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Tehidy, 3*l.* 10s.; Wheal Russell, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.*; Wheal Carpenter (South Sydneyham), 9*l.* to 10*l.*; this mine is likely to have a rise ere long. Cubert, 2*l.* 12s. 6d.; Gaskus, 1*l.* 5s.; Callington, 4*l.* 15s. to 5*l.*; Orsedd, 2*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 15s.; Garreg, 1*l.* 10s. to 1*l.* 15s.; Merilyn, 4*l.* 10s. to 4*l.* 12s. 6d.; North Towry, 17s. 6d.; Uny, 15*l.* to 16*l.*; Wheal Robins, 4*l.* 15s. to 5*l.*; West Robins, 17s. 6d.; East Rose, 220*l.* to 225*l.*, and a large business doing. West Providence, 55*l.* to 56*l.*; Trelawny, 62*l.* 10s. to 65*l.*; Condurrow, 125*l.* to 130*l.*; South Tamar, 7*l.* 15s. to 8*l.*; East Tamar, 1*l.* 17s. 6d. to 2*l.*; Pany-Gelli, 28*l.*; Spear Consols, 10*l.* 10s.; Tremayne, 27*l.* 10s.; Alfred Consols, 19*l.*; Treavean, 200*l.*; Dolcoath, 105*l.*; Trevelyan, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.*; Bonanema, 15*l.*; West Ding Dong, 13*l.*; East Ding Dong, 1*l.* 10s.; East Gasset, 25*l.*; East Caradon bought in large numbers at 2*l.* 17s. 6d. to 2*l.* 15s. For East Russell there have been several enquiries, and shares have advanced from 13*l.* to 15*l.*

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11 1/2d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 12d. per oz. stand. Bar gold 77s. 9d. per oz. stand. Fine silver, 5s. 5 1/2d. per oz.

In the Metal Market, Scotch Pig-iron has been more active, and an advance of 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ton has been realised on last week's prices; there are strong buyers at 53s., cash—sellers at 53s. 6d. to 54s., with a decided tendency upwards. Rails and other descriptions of manufactured iron continue without alteration: the works remain full of orders.—In Spelter, there has been more business this week; about 1000 tons have been taken, prices about 22*l.* 5s. and 22*l.* 10s. on the spot.—Copper without alteration.—In Lead, there are large orders on hand, but the price in some instances is about 10s. per ton lower.—Tin has been less firm, and a slight tendency downward is observable. In Tin Plates, no alteration.

At Wheal Buller Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last account, 1503*l.* 4s. 10d.; ore sold (less dues), 11,617*l.* 8s. 2d.; 12,664*l.* 13s.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 4636*l.* 11s. 7d.; by dividend of 25*l.* per share (4000*l.*) leaving balance in favour of mine, 1022*l.* 11s. 5d.

At North Roskear meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Dec. and Jan. showed—Balance from the last account, 1617*l.* 14s. 7d.; ore sold, 4377*l.* 9s. 10d.; 5994*l.* 15s. 5d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3676*l.* 9s. 7d.—By dividend of 3*l.* per share, 700*l.* leaving balance in favour of mine, 1619*l.* 14s. 10d.

At Alfred Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By copper ore sold (less dues), 322*l.* 12s. 3d.; 549*l.* 10s. 1d.; debts received, 3*l.* 11s.—5493*l.* 13s. 4d.—To mine cost, Dec. and Jan., 1489*l.* 7s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 462*l.* 9s. 11d.; leaving profit, 3541*l.* 13s. 3d.; to which add balance last account, 891*l.* 3s. 6d., and deduct dividend, 332*l.* 10s. 11d., leaving 4099*l.* 16s. 11d. A dividend of 13s. per share was declared. Capt. Matthew White reported that the lode in the 110, east of shaft, was worth 100*l.* per fm. for copper ore; west of No. 1 winze, sinking below the 100, the lode is worth 90*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes over the different levels is worth 50*l.* per fm. The tributers were 20 men, at an average of 2s. 6d. in 17.

At North Bassett bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance last account, 2362*l.* 9s. 1d.; sale of ore, 3135*l.* 6s. 7d.; 5497*l.* 14s. 8d.—To total cost, 216*l.* 11s. 11d.; by dividend 5*l.* per share, 1500*l.* leaving balance to next account, 1835*l.* 12s. 9d. The sale of ore on the 10th inst. (2553*l.* 13s. 6d.), will not come into account until the next audit. The prospects of the mine are highly flattering.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Peter Clymo, jun., Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To mine cost, October, 1254*l.* 1s. 3d.; November, 1232*l.* 10s. 11d.; December, 1162*l.* 1s. 1d.; lords dues, three months, 377*l.* 4s. 3d.; 4025*l.* 17s. 6d.—By lead ore sold (including 1*l.* 4s. 6d. not paid), 4631*l.* 4s. 5d.; balance on quarterly account, 605*l.* 6s. 11d.; to which add from last account, 208*l.* 16s. 1d.—5141*l.* 3s.—By new steam-whim, 190*l.*; new capstan rope, 105*l.* 7s. 4d.; 205*l.* 7s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 518*l.* 15s. 8d. The lode in the 100, north of shaft, was 3*l.* wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3*l.* wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 90 north it is 2 1/2*l.* wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 1/2*l.* wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in the 80 north it is 2 1/2*l.* wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 1/2*l.* wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. They had 61 tons of very good ore for sale.

At the Consols Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance from last account, 3351*l.* 3s. 8d.; ore sold and merchants' bills, 6440*l.* 8s. 2d.; 9791*l.* 3s. 8d.—By ore sold, 6453*l.* 13s. 7d.; leaving balance against mine, 3357*l.* 6s. 1d.

The Dolcoath Mine bi-monthly accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Tin sold, 3502*l.* 8s. 7d.; arsenic, 319*l.* 8s. 8d.; ore sold, 457*l.* 4s. 9d.; sundries, 447*l.* 3s. 3d. (less north) dues, 120*l.* 12s. 6d.; 3876*l.* 14s. 9d.—By calls upon, 31*l.* 17s. 7d.; 10s. per ton cost, two months, 3504*l.* 1s. 6d.; showing profit, 350*l.* 15s. 8d.; to which add balance last account, 2617*l.* 8s. 5d., leaves in hand 6124*l.* 4s. 1d. The balance at the next account is expected to be from 1200*l.* to 1400*l.*; and should the present prices of metals continue, dividends of 4*l.* or 5*l.* per share may be calculated upon. A singular fact was stated at the meeting, by Capt. Charles Thomas, that within the last half-century this mine has returned 3,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 130,000*l.* was divided as profit; and that it will take Devon Consols 30 years, with her present returns, to equal the former amount; and although under the present workings the adventurers have divided 7000*l.* in two months, about 14 years have elapsed without a single dividend being declared. The North Tineroff lode runs through the entire sett. In the 20 fm. level they have recently had some promising stones of copper ore—a good feature for the development of the lode, 2 to 4 ft. wide, in itself almost a mine. For some months a cross-cut has been driving to cut the lode in the 180 fm. level, which is daily expected to be seen; and there is every expectation of a most favourable result.

At Trethvy Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Monday (W. Traer, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 351*l.* 13s. 5d.; mine cost, Dec., 171*l.* 12s. 3d.; Jan., 164*l.* 9s. 6d.; sundries, 171*l.* 18s. 2d.—705*l.* 4s. 4d.—Cash received, 610*l.* 4s.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 154*l.* 9s. 4d.; 175 shares were declared forfeited. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made, and the former committee re-elected. The resigned and forfeited shares were directed to be sold for the benefit of the company. Capt. Thomas Richards reported that the 60 had been opened altogether east and west from the engine-shaft above 11 1/2 fms.; the lode contained capel, spar, mndie, &c., with occasional good spots of copper ore. No material improvement had taken place in the 50.

At Gonnema bi-monthly meeting, on 4th inst., the accounts showed—To mine cost, 242*l.* 16s. 9d.; materials, 107*l.* 1s. 7d.; dividends, 1st January, 384*l.* = 733*l.* 14s. 4d.—By balance from last account, 437*l.* 3s. 4d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 295*l.* 15s. It was estimated that 100 tons of ore ready for sale would leave balance in favour of mine, 530*l.* Daniel Venning, Esq., Captain Seecombe, Andrew Hington, and Captain Treven, were appointed as a deputation to meet a committee of West Caradon adventurers on the subject of working the mine through West Caradon. Captain Oliver, C. Treven (of South Caradon), reported that the lode in the end of the 60 was about 12 or 15 inches wide, of a very promising character. The 70 had been extended 50 fathoms east on the lode, the greater part of the distance through valuable ground, worth 18*l.* or 20*l.* per fm. The 80 cross-cut had been extended from Gilpin's lode nearly 100 fms. further north—lode small. In a winze sinking below the 17 the lode was worth 12*l.* per fathom,

At the Bat Holes annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 251*l.* 9s. 4d.; labour cost and materials for one year, to the 31st of December last, 3480*l.* 5s. 2d.; interest and discount, 50*l.* 14*l.* 7d.; stamps, stationery, postage, and sundries, 67*l.* 7s. 7d.—5802*l.* 16s. 3d.—Less sale of lead ore, 3204*l.* 3s. 10s.; calls, 1875*l.* 13s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 1020*l.* 12s. 10s. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that the sett, which is very extensive, should be divided, and the eastern portion sold for 4000*l.* to a new company, to be called the Hope Valley Company, in 5000 shares, at 1*l.* per share.

At the Round Hill annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Lead ore sold, 947*l.* 7s. 11d.; calls, 625*l.* = 719*l.* 7s. 11d.—Balance from last account, 21*l.* 3s. 4d.; labour cost and materials for 12 months, 253*l.* 16s. 6d.; stamps, stationery, postage, &c., 11*l.* 18s. 10d.; leaving balance in hand, 432*l.* 9s. 3d. The prospects of the mine were highly favourable, and as the time had arrived when it was necessary to obtain an engine and erect the necessary buildings, at a cost of about 2000*l.*, a call of 5s. per share was made, payable in two instalments of 2s. 6d. each.

At Boringdon Park Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (C. Locock Webb, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To calls, 9830*l.* 8s.; silver-lead ore, 9222*l.* 1s. 3d.; discounts, &c., 677*l.* 1s.; loans, 1289*l.* 3s. 3d.; 80 tons of mndie, 82*l.* 2s. = 12,230*l.* 15s. 6d.; office expenses, rent, &c., 674*l.* 19s. 8d.; purchase of steam-engine, 1150*l.*; repayment of loans, 290*l.* 5s. 9d.; working costs, including materials, 9719*l.* 13s.; arrears of calls, 45*l.* 17s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 350*l.* 2s. 1d. The estimated assets over liabilities were 510*l.* 12s. 10d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Mr. Adam Murray had visited the mines, and reported very favourably on them.

At Cathedral Mine meeting, on the 9th inst. (Thomas Field, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 534*l.* 4s. 10d.; seven months' cost, 606*l.* 3s. 5d.; merchants' bills, including engine, 1500*l.* 17s. 5d.; doctor's fees, 1*l.* 17s. 6d.; 3948*l.* 3s. 6d.—By call received, 1034*l.* leaving balance against the mine, 1619*l.* 3s. 6d.; which it was resolved should be divided *pro rata* among the shareholders, and paid for the credit of the mine. Capt. W. Trague reported that they had cleared the adit level for nearly one mile in length, which would be a great benefit for the future working of the mine.

At Molland Mine meeting, on Tuesday (A. L. Bellinger, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 224*l.* 9s. 8d.; calls received, 476*l.*; copper ore sold, 195*l.* 17s. = 896*l.* 6s. 8d.—By mine cost, November, 153*l.* 4s. 10d.; Dec., 143*l.* 4s. 4d.; Jan., 198*l.* 6s. 2d.; Feb., 151*l.* 16s. 9d.; pitwork, 25*l.* 5s.; dues, 38*l.* 9s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 173*l.* 19s. 4d. It was resolved to call a special meeting, to consider the propriety of increasing the number of shares. Capt. Thomas Bennetts reported that the 52 west was from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing on the south part of the lode good stones of ore. In the 42 east the lode was 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore.

At Great Wheal Badden Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 140*l.* 11s. 11d.; ores, mndie, and black tin sold 1201*l.* 10s. 3d. = 1342*l.* 2s. 2d.; by mine cost for January, 357*l.* 9s.; Feb., 408*l.* 13s. 11d.; calls, &c., 180*l.* 7s. 5d.; dues, 33*l.* 6d.; merchants' bills, 266*l.* 6s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 155*l.* 19s. 1d. The estimated value of lead ore and black tin to be sold this month left a balance of 742*l.* 15s. 6d. In favour of the adventurers. Captain John Rogers reported that they had sampled 38 tons (compute) of lead ore, and would have about 2 tons of tin for the smelting-house in a few days.

At Sidney Goldolphin Mine meeting, on the 8th inst. (F. Hill, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 399*l.* 10s. 9d.—To mine cost, five months, 1344*l.* 8s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 313*l.* 11s. 3d.; lords' dues (1-18th), 47*l.* 6s. 7d. = 2104*l.* 17s. 4d.—By call received, 256*l.*; arrears of former calls, &c., 14*l.* 7s. 1d.; tin sold, 35*l.* 19s. 2d.; materials sold, 9*l.* 4s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 972*l.* 16s. 11d., which it was resolved should be divided amongst the adventurers.

At the East Herland meeting, on Wednesday (H. T. Ryde, Esq., in the chair), Messrs. H. T. Ryde, George Stone, James Truscott, R. Greenwood, J. Smith, and Henry Hooper were chosen as the committee of management. Captain Hugh Stephens, Messrs. John Best, and H. Cox were elected as the agent, secretary, and purser, respectively, at salaries to be fixed by the committee. The proceedings were carried out with unanimous satisfaction, and the reports read were of a highly gratifying nature. A lode has been opened within the last few days, of 12 to 14 in. in width, worth 2 tons of ore to the fathom. Operations are to be carried on with vigour.

At Tremollett Down Mine meeting, on the 12th inst. (G. F. Minton, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—By nine months' mine cost, 125*l.* 5s. 5d.; stationery, &c., 7*l.* 16s. = 133*l.* 1s. 5d.—Calls received, 45*l.*; leaving balance against mine, 48*l.* 15s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made, and all shares were declared forfeited if the call was not paid within 14 days. Messrs. Minton, Dare, Swonell, and Torkington were elected the committee for the next two months. Captain Stephens reports that the adit level has been driven 55 fms. and about 10 fms. of lode, the counter lode would be reached in about 10 fms. driving westward, and that lode, when seen in the eastern pits, produced good stones of yellow copper ore.

At Tyw. rreath meeting, held on the 1st inst., the accounts for Dec. and Jan. showed—Balance from last account, 268*l.* 5s. 10d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 797*l.* 17s. 10d. = 1065*l.* 3s. 8d.—By calls



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## Notices to Correspondents.

**COKE BRICKS.**—Sir: Having been greatly interested in your notice of a patent obtained by Mr. W. P. H. of Chelmsford, K. nt, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke in the manufacture of bricks, paving slabs, railway sleepers, &c., I should feel obliged by some information as to its progress, adoption, and success.—P.: *Monmouth, March 8.*

**"J. C."** (Birmingham).—If our correspondent has any new and feasible plan for preventing accidents by the breaking of ropes in coal pits, we should recommend him to put himself in communication with the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, established for the purpose of examining impartially and, if practicable, bringing into notice any invention for the benefit of the miner and the advancement of colliery science.

**"L."** (Regent's-park) wishes for some information respecting Reeth Consols Mine. The Metcalf and General Mining Company of Jamaica expect to receive by the next West Indian mail a full report from the mining captain sent out to inspect their property. A meeting will be held next week, to make several alterations in the constitution of the company.

**"A New Subscriber"** must send or take his bankers' receipt to the office of the company, when he will receive a certificate in exchange.

In an article of last week, in which we referred to the amount of profit which the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company would make by the produce of 3 oss. of gold to the ton of quartz, taking the amount crushed to be only 12 tons a day, and their expenses to be as they stand—viz., 50s. a day—we intended to have said that the profit would be (we omitted fractions throughout) 24,000l. per annum, and not 24 per cent. This error was so obvious that any reader, sufficiently interested in the matter to look into the figures, would instantly have discovered it. Nevertheless, a person merely glancing at the article might have been led into a serious misapprehension, for 24,000l. per annum would, in fact, pay a dividend of very nearly 50 per cent. instead of 24 per cent.; and we are, therefore, obliged to our correspondent for calling our attention to the circumstance, and enabling us to correct the oversight.

**"A Reader"** will find some information respecting the company in another column.

**"Argus"** (of Truro) wishes our readers to understand that he is neither suffering from loss of sight or life, as a correspondent intimated last week. He purposely abstains from writing any communication to us until after the quarterly sales of copper, tin, and lead have appeared in our Journal; and then he will ask certain parties where their boasted riches, as numbers of them will not be found therein, although the shares in the unproductive mines stand at such outrageous premiums.

**"Q. Z."** enquires whether Great Crinoid Mine has an engine yet, when Great Onslow is expected to pay another dividend, and how soon will Fat-work be enabled to sell 15 tons monthly?

**"A Kenmare Shareholder."**—We have received our correspondent's communication on the subject of the private purchase of the Coshine Mine by the directors of the Kenmare Company; but whatever may be the merits or demerits of the case, and under whatever circumstances the transaction may have taken place, the charge is made in epithets too personal, not to say scurrilous, to be permitted insertion in our columns. We much regret that a party who evidently possesses ability, and can write well, should not have exercised a sounder judgment in his choice of language. If he knows the directors have surreptitiously appropriated to themselves something which by law and justice belongs to the company, let him call a meeting of his brother-shareholders, fully investigate the matter, and, if found substantiated, take steps to obtain restitution. Should any circumstances be brought to light which will lead us to feel it our duty to insert particulars, we shall certainly feel obliged to do so, at the same time giving the accused parties space to vindicate themselves from the charges, if they are enabled to do so.

**"Inquirer."**—The Rheinish Mining Company have had the whole of their shares taken up by the connections of the directors. It is a copper company in Rheinish Prussia.

**"J. G." (Liskeard)** who enquired, in our last Journal, respecting the cost of fitting-up Pattinson's Crystallising Apparatus for Smelting-works, can have a letter, with the particulars, on application at our office: we have mislaid his address.

**THE OGDON SURVEY.**—Sir: In the second part of the *Records of the School of Mines*, lately published, there is an elaborate report on the coal-fields of South Staffordshire, by the geological staff attached to the Ordnance Survey. In this paper the porphyritic and greenstone rocks are minutely described, both as regards their mineralogical character and modes of occurrence; and in endeavouring to explain the phenomena, the writer assumes their igneous origin as an ascertained truth, without adducing facts in support of it, or even alluding to the opposite theory set forth by Mr. Evan Hopkins in his treatise, *On the Connection of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism*, where the greenstone channels in the vicinity of Wolverhampton are specially referred to as illustrative of their derivation from a different source. Perhaps Mr. Mushet could tell a young miner whether the savans of the School of Mines have investigated the magnetic theory, and found it wanting, or if they are unaware of its existence.—P. W.: *Kirkcaldy, March 14.*

**PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY.**—In addition to this company, there are two companies forming in the colony for the purpose of promoting emigration.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**—There are so many cements of this description, as well as a variety of what are termed Roman cements, applicable to different purposes, that it is quite impossible to satisfy our correspondent's query. There is a long list of makers of them in the *London Directory*, or any of the lime merchants in the metropolis would give every information.

**"P. D." (Moorgate-street).**—The Murrough and Ballycastle property is held by the North of Ireland Mining Company. The offices are 23, Cornhill. All particulars can be obtained of Mr. Tidd, the secretary.

**BRITANNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—We agree with our Jersey correspondent that great, and apparently unnecessary, delay has occurred in reference to the energetic prosecution of works on the auriferous deposits of the association; but there is no reason to question the statements originally put forth. On the contrary, the little which has been effected confirms the impression that the results will be beneficial to the shareholders, and it is now determined, by a vote at a general meeting, that reduction-works shall be erected on the mine. If all the shares had been disposed of, the capital would have been more than sufficient for all purposes.

In our next Journal, we intend giving a drawing and description of Mr. Baggs's patent improvements in extracting gold and silver from their ores.

**"A Collier"** (Dudley).—If the conditions under which our correspondent holds his grant are as he states at the commencement of his note, and that "all mines, metals, and minerals" under the land are secured to him, there is an end of the matter, and we cannot see the drift of the enquiry, more particularly as he pays so much per acre, and not a royalty on any particular produce. Under such circumstances of course he can raise ironstone without extra payment.

**"C. H." (Essex-street).**—Both mines are in the list, the value of the shares may be obtained of any respectable broker; we do not specially recommend any one. A reference to our advertising columns will give the addresses of several.

The affairs of the Pennant and Craigwen Consolidated Lead Mining Company being in the hands of W. H. Tinney, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery charged with the winding-up of the company, that gentleman has directed that the Craigwen Mine, with the ore house, smelters, entire plant, machinery, &c., including a 26-ft. water-wheel, shall be disposed of by auction on the 6th April. R. P. Harding, Esq., the official manager, will also dispose of the rest by tender. The work done underground has been principally confined to two lodes, called the silver-lead and Benjamin's. A report by Capt. M. Francis speaks very favourably of the mine.

**"A Constant Subscriber."**—We are unable to obtain any further information respecting the price of the shares in the Kinnaird Mining Association than that contained in our Share List.

**"F. D." (Temple).**—The resolution of the Committee of the Stock Exchange was dated the 1st of February; it was understood they did not intend to set retrospectively.

The letter of "A Reader and Subscriber" (Birmingham), we think, must have originated in personal feeling, as by enquiry at the office, in the town from which he writes, the information he professes to seek could have been readily ascertained. There can be no objection to the same parties belonging to two or more mines, as directors or solicitors, or to their being conducted at one office, so long as the business of each be properly attended to.

**"W. B." (Bath).**—An advertisement respecting Carr's Patent Desideratum Brick Machine appears in our Journal of this day, in which the address of the inventor is given—Charles John Carr, Belper, near Derby.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 19, 1853.

The coal question drags still its slow length along, impelled, indeed, by casualties and disasters, the causes for which can only be referred to malarrangements in the pits, defective machinery, ignorance and neglect on the part of officials, and an almost entire absence of that scientific discipline, taken advantage of in other countries with such eminent success, but, by a strange anomaly, unadapted and unexercised in our own. During the present week another explosion of fire-damp, attended with loss of life, adds to the record of appalling catastrophe. The Risco Vale Colliery, near Newport, has been the scene of this immolation to intemperance and inattention: seven men and boys fell victims to this explosion, and thirteen others, maimed and mutilated, remained frightful evidences of the destroying element. We learn that some of these unfortunates have since been mercifully released from a life of suffering; but most of the wounded who still exist can only look forward, if spared, to a future of wretchedness, helplessness, and want. It is but just to say, that this colliery is not worse conducted than its neighbours. We, of course, allude to the protective measures adopted; nevertheless, when it is remembered that not more than seven years past between 30 and 40 persons were killed in the self-same seam, astonishment, not unmingled with honest indignation, must arise, that greater precautions had not been taken against the risk arising from the inflammable gases which are known to characterise these workings.

The whole safety of the miners, it appears, depended on the attention of one THOMAS DAVIES, and the eccentric position of a "sheet," used as a means of regulating the ventilation, and displaceable by him as he passed to and fro with his coal train.

To ignorance and negligence—negligence which, by-the-by, would never have to be charged on the working miner as a moral delinquency, if a system of education had been established in the mining districts, for then would the hazards of their calling be properly appreciated by the

workmen—must be attributed, in nine cases out of ten, these dreadful occurrences. The Reports of the Inspectors throughout England embody the truth of this observation; and we anxiously await the issue of the energetic measures now being taken by Lord PALMERSTON, to arrive at a just conclusion as to the system of management and discipline which should be established. The enactment which will reduce this chaos to order is anxiously looked for; it will be accepted as a boon; and we would suggest that a prompt bestowal of it will enhance its value.—*Bis dat qui cito dat.*

The West India Mail Boats have been for some time supplied from the Risco Vale coal vein; and now, looking generally to the collieries in this country, we may advance a friendly hint, that it behoves owners in these days of competition to so order matters, that in giving their miners greater security in the prosecution of their labours they will insure larger products, and more extensive operations. The want of depôts for the supply of the Australian and other steam-vessels is now severely felt, and foreign enterprise, founded on English capital, is being directed to their formation. A new company, starting under good auspices, is now in the field. This number of the Journal contains their prospectus; and the report of Professor ANSTED, elaborate yet clear, and containing estimates at a medium calculation, but strongly evidencing the value of the property which is thus placed before the public. It is calculated that 50,000 tons of coal to the acre are here obtainable above the water level, and on 10,000 acres, the area of this part of the vast coal field which exists in Virginia, U. S.; the supply which can be confidently looked for, at a very moderate expenditure, from even this enterprise, may be found, through the facilities available from the commercial marine of the States, to interfere materially with the individual receipts of those British mine-owners who have contracted for supplying the shipping interest here, but who are cramping the energies of our working community by a niggard attention to, or a total and culpable negligence of, the proper management by which its energies should be directed and supported.

Among the law reports just published will be found a notice of the decision in the mining case of JAMES C. COCHRANE, tried at the last Durham assizes. This case now appears before the public upon Error from the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, on a demurrer to the declarations, and also on a bill of exceptions. The Judges in Error were COLERIDGE, WIGHTMAN, CRESSWELL, ERLE, WILLIAMS, and CHOMPTON.

The facts of the case, so far as they relate to the first of the three points decided, were as follows:—A lease of a coal mine empowered the lessees to drive and use outstrokes, drifts, and other communications not exceeding the breadth of four yards each, within and through the barrier of the demised colliery (covenanted to be left unworked), lying contiguous to or adjoining any other colliery which the lessees were or should at any time during the demise become possessed of or entitled to, or in which they or any of them had or should have any interest, as should be thought necessary or convenient by the said lessees for the effectual mining of such adjoining colliery, and for the purpose of bringing and leading underground the coals which should be wrought or gotten by them within such adjoining colliery, and which should be thought fit and convenient to be brought and conveyed underground from such adjoining colliery into the colliery thereby demised, or the shafts or workings thereof, and by such outstroke, drift, &c., to bring lead, &c., from such adjoining colliery into the demised colliery, or the shafts or workings thereof, and from thence to convey and carry away all such coals as should by them be wrought within or out of such adjoining colliery. The Court in Error held that the above clause authorised the lessees to break through such barrier for winning coal of the demised mine, and for winning coal of the adjoining mines in the occupation of the lessees, though the coal of such demised or adjoining mines, when won, was not to be nor was brought to the surface through a pit or shaft in the land of the lessees above the demised mine, and although no such pit or shaft in fact existed.

Secondly. The lease also contained a covenant by the lessees, that they or their personal representatives should once in every month during the said term or oftener, at their own expense, draw to bank at some of the pits or shafts of the demised collieries (provided the same should be pits or shafts from which coals of the thereby demised collieries should not be worked by an outstroke), and lay in some convenient place upon the said lands of the lessees, for them, &c., all the manure, &c., to be made by the horses employed underground in working the said demised collieries, and should spend and bestow so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose in dressing or manuring any land which the said lessees might during the said terms thereby granted occupy as tenants to the said lessors. The lease further spoke of pits and shafts to be sunk in the demised premises, but did not contain any express covenant binding the lessees to sink a pit. The Court held (affirming the judgment of the Court below) that no covenant could be implied which bound the lessees, upon the mines being worked and manure made within them, to make a pit or shaft on the demised premises.

Thirdly. The lease further contained a provision that the lessors shall not do or commit, &c., any act in the working of the said demised coal mines whereby the same or any part thereof should be damaged, drowned, or overburthened with water or sth, or which might occasion or bring any creep or thrust upon the workings, shafts, air courses, or water courses, of such colliery, and should and would keep the levels and drifts, and the necessary staples for air clear and in good repair, order, and condition, from the surface of the earth down to the levels or drifts, during the continuance of the said demise; and should and would during the continuance of the said demise raise all the water come forth and out of the said colliery and coal mines by means of fire and other engines.

The evidence in support of the breach of this covenant went to show that, long prior to the commencement of the plaintiff's title, and thence continuously down to, and at the time of, the commencement of the action, the part of the mine called the High Main seam (where workings had formerly been carried on) had been and was filled with water, and thereby the air courses in the said workings in that seam were interrupted, but had no effect on the air courses or workings in other parts of the mine. The Court held that this case was properly left to the jury, and that the judge at the trial was right in directing them that the facts proved with reference to the water in the High Main seam did not entitle the plaintiffs to a verdict on an issue raised on the last-mentioned covenants.

The above are the main points of this important case, from a perusal of which, *in extenso*, no one can arise free from a conviction that the mining laws of this country present a subject which requires a speedy and radical reform.

At the monthly meeting of the NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week (Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, the president, in the chair), a paper was read by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, one of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, being a joint report made to Government by himself, Mr. J. S. DICKINSON, Mr. HERBERT MACK-WORTH, and Mr. THOMAS WYNN, "On the Ventilation of Mines, with reference to the Steam-jet and Furnaces at Seaton Delaval Colliery," under the management of Mr. FORSTER, who gave such favourable evidence with respect to the jet before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the causes of accidents in mines.

The discussion on the comparative merits of the furnace and the jet in colliery ventilation was adjourned till the following month, in consequence of delay in having the papers read upon the subject printed and circulated among the members. It was intimated that the interval would be well employed in reading over and considering the experiments which had been made, which were very elaborate and important; and the President said he thought it probable that before that time communications on the subject might be received from Mr. FORSTER, Mr. GURNEY, or Mr. DARLINGTON.

A letter was read from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY inclosing a communication received by his lordship from Mr. EAKES, who proposed to introduce a plan of exploding the carburetted hydrogen of coal mines daily by means of electricity, so as to prevent its accumulation to such an extent in the workings of a colliery as to become dangerous. The President stated that the communication had been laid before the council, who had directed him to ask some questions of Mr. EAKES, relating to the practical difficulties attending the ventilation of mines, and the manner in which he proposed to overcome them. He had done so, and that gentleman had replied. The whole of the correspondence having been read, a short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. REED, of Pitington, said he should be very glad to afford Mr. EAKES an opportunity of trying his experiments in a colliery under his care; and the President was authorised to inform Mr. EAKES thereof, intimating that every necessary apparatus would be provided on the colliery.

The desirability of increasing the funds and extending the benefits of the Institute, having been brought under the consideration of the meeting by the President, it was, after some discussion, resolved that the various coal owners and others interested in and connected with the trade should be applied to for contributions, at the same time offering to subscribers the privilege of sending a certain number of persons, such as overseers, under-viewers, and intelligent workmen, to the meetings of the institute, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the information conveyed by the papers that were read, and the discussions that arose from time to time.

A very ingenious working model of a plan for changing the clocks in a pumping-engine was exhibited by Mr. THOMAS JOHN TAYLOR; it is the invention of a working man of the name of THOMAS WEBSTER, residing at Old Dryburn Lime Works, near Kelso. The object of the model pump, as explained by the inventor, is that either of the clocks may be changed without any interruption in pumping, by shifting the two sliding valves from one pump to the other; or it is done by two screws, one at the top the other at the bottom of the clock door. Four smaller flat-headed screws are used for keeping on the doors. There is a joint in the middle of the pump that does not screw fully up, but only so far as to make it airtight. The invention is both simple and effective.

Among the sciences which have made such rapid progress and advancement during the present century, there are perhaps none from which we have derived more domestic comfort or safety in populous towns than that of artificial illumination by coal gas. Its first promoters stigmatised as worse than madmen, step by step it has imperceptibly, but surely made its way, until it has blazed out in all the refulgence of a true and useful science, has become a necessary of life, and scarcely a town or first-rate village in the kingdom, or on the continents of Europe and America, but bows to its omnipotence. Still it is but in its infancy; although making rapid strides in directions of which its first advocates had no idea. In another column will be found a summary of a most interesting lecture delivered by Mr. DEPKIES, at the Athenæum Institution, Camberwell, on the "Manufacture and Use of Coal Gas." The lecturer, as will be seen, took a liberal and comprehensive view of the subject; showed the rapid progress which had been made in the manufacture of purer carburetted hydrogen than was formerly obtained, its vastly extended employment, and that it was destined to numerous other uses, particularly heating and cooking, than that of illumination only. The lecturer, in his most happy manner, as is usually the case, entirely enlisted the sympathy of his audience, who warmly testified their high appreciation of the edification they had obtained.

On Wednesday evening, at the Society of Arts, Mr. RUTTER read a paper to a numerous audience, among whom we recognised many of the first gas engineers of the day, on "Lighting, Warming, Cooking, and Ventilating by Gas." It was a most lucid essay; and while highly explanatory, might be considered equally philosophical as it was practical. It commenced with allusion to the introduction of gas as an illuminative element, when its price for many years obviated any extensive attempt at improvement; but now the price being less than one-half, every encouragement was given for its extended use, and under almost every circumstance it would be found cheaper than coal. The principal consideration was, however, the discrimination as to its proper use; it would then be found, even employed as a fuel for heating purposes, the most comfortable, clean, and economical, which highly desirable results were obtained by the most simple means. Of course the scientific principles upon which its advantageous use was based were new, and as they were not applicable to the old system, a certain amount of education was required, which could, however, easily be obtained, and then nothing was more easy than the management of a gas fire.

The difference between the latter and a coal fire was, in one particular, the absence of smoke. Still it should ever be borne in mind that vapours—such as carburetted hydrogen, &c.—were generated, equally destructive to health and life, and the more dangerous because they were invisible. In an arrangement for this system of heating, having paid attention to the best means of eliminating the noxious products of combustion, without allowing the calorific to be carried off with them, it would be found that a very small proportionate quantity of gas will keep up a genial temperature, and of an equality which it was impossible to obtain by a coal or coke fire. A comparative standard of the results of each was entered into, founded on careful practical experiment, highly in favour of gas as a heating agent. As to future improvements, the lecturer considered the employment of gas to be yet in its infancy; and a description was then entered into as to the best forms of gas stoves, and the most advantageous modes of fixing and passing of the products of combustion under various antagonistic circumstances. There was, however, now no practical difficulty; and the only wonder was, not that gas stoves had been brought into use, but that they had not been thought of at an earlier period.

On the subject of ventilation, the lecturer entered into an elaborate statistical comparison of houses, halls, rooms, &c., lit up with candles and with gas, carefully taking into account the state of the atmosphere, direction of the wind, &c., decidedly in favour of the latter. A recapitulation of the subject ensued, including comparisons of gas, coal, coke, and charcoal, showing the greater safety of the former; and the lecturer concluded by endeavouring to impress on the minds of his audience that the way to extend the use of gas, which had now become such a necessity and comfort in human economy, was to do all in our power to inculcate a correct knowledge of its principles, and its results explained in a scientific manner. Much more might be said on the subject, but further observations must be reserved for another lecture.

An interesting discussion followed, in which the veteran Low, engineer to the Chartered Gas Company, and who has devoted the last 40 years to gas manufacture, Professor BACHOFFNER, Messrs. GORE, VARLEY, and others joined—all concurring in the views of the lecturer, during which many interesting details were entered into, which we have not space at present to enumerate. Suffice it to say, the lecture gave general satisfaction, and thanks were unanimously accorded to Mr. RUTTER.

In our Journal of the 5th inst., we alluded to a pamphlet entitled "The Gold Companies and the Cost-book System." We pointed out its fallacies, and demonstrated fully that it was a work without a single point to recommend it, either in respect of facts, argument, or good diction.

It was not our intention, therefore, to have reverted to the subject, but being overwhelmed with letters, in consequence of the City Editor of the *Times* having commented on it in such a peculiar manner, as to convey the idea that our contemporary admitted the soundness of Mr. HIGGINS's statements, as respects the Cost-book System, it is incumbent on us, as the *Class Journal*, to remove this impression. We believe, indeed, that the City Editor of the *Times* has been inadvertently led into a misconception of the system by the compiler of the pamphlet.

On enquiry as to the position of Mr. JOSEPH NAPIER HIGGINS, we are obliged to confess that reference to the Law List is the only way we can obtain information, and then even to the extent, simply, that he is a barrister of May 1851.

Mr. HIGGINS is a bold man, but we do not quarrel with him for his temerity, or for making up a pamphlet. It is the order of the day, we know, for the juniors to write about something, no matter what, to show their perfect independence of briefs; and the more startling the position assumed, whether right or wrong, the more is the effect produced. The present is a case in point. A very young barrister, with scissors and pen, puts together 31 pages, including the title-page, of large type, to pervert facts—to cope with the talent and matured judgment of the Bench and Bar, and the cautious City Editor of the *Times* is thrown off his guard by the dash of this barrister of 22 months' standing.

Mr. HIGGINS asserts boldly and unequivocally that the Cost-book System is applicable only to Cornwall—that is, to the jurisdiction of the Stannaries' Court, which is placing himself in direct opposition to all the best lawyers of the day, particularly of the Western Circuit, the Registrar under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and even to the Court of Chancery itself.

The exemption under the Joint Stock Companies' Act in favour of partnerships for mines, minerals, and quarries, is general and not local. It is only a few weeks since Vice-Chancellor STUART decreed in favour of the rights of a shareholder to determine and put an end to his liability, by relinquishing—that is writing off—his shares (having previously disbursed all calls and charges) in the Pennant and Craigwen Mine, which is situated at the foot of Arran Nowdwy, in the mountains of Merionethshire.

This power of the limitation of liability is the very essence, the very life and spirit, of the Cost-book System; a boon which is inadmissible in companies under the Joint Stock Act; and if it can be applied to associations in North Wales, it may surely be carried out in favour of under-



takings in other parts of this country; for we confine our remarks to this country, and wholly without reference to California and other places far removed, where it is proposed companies should be worked on this system.

The only sound work yet extant on the laws of mining is by Mr. R. P. COLLIER, M.P., Recorder of Penzance. In his treatise, published two years prior to that which introduced Mr. JOSEPH NAPIER HIGGINS to wig and gown, he does not raise the question of the non-application of the Cost-book System to parts out of Cornwall; but merely alludes to it incidentally, as a settled point in the reverse sense; for, in expressing himself as to the propriety of extending the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court to Devonshire, he says, "the whole district would be comprised in which the Cost-book is prevalent; for, though not confined to Cornwall and Devonshire, it is believed to be rare in other counties."

The Registrar under the Joint Stock Companies' Act admits, moreover, his inability to compel cost-book companies to register; and we know of no instance of that functionary having tried to enforce registration, as respects associations in this country. The only point to be guarded is a strict adherence to the acknowledged principles and the received rules and regulations. It is the departure from these points, and not the adoption of the Cost-book System, which renders many companies liable to heavy penalties, and open to just censure. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that a legislative enactment will determine, unmistakably and finally, as to the limits, conditions, and requirements of the Cost-book System; and it is, indeed with pleasure we learn that Mr. COLLIER has determined to introduce a Bill this session. Such a task could not be in more able hands, or entrusted to a gentleman in whose judgment and knowledge of the question the whole mining community would have greater confidence.

The late rise in the price of copper has justly excited a sensation, and given a stimulus to mining enterprise in England which for a long period has been looked forward to; the price of labour has, consequently, risen, and though this to a certain extent has somewhat neutralised the advantages to be acquired from the increase, yet still our poorer mines must have been considerably benefitted by it, whilst the richer must be making large profits. It may be remembered we have always, though we must confess ineffectually, advocated that the interest should be independent of the smelters, and reduce their own ores, thereby reaping the profit which at present is obtained by the gigantic monopolists of Swansea, at the expense of the mining interest generally. This, though probably with the same unsuccessful results that has hitherto attended our efforts, we conceive it our bounden duty to urge on those most affected. It appears that the Mexican and South American Company, solely established for the purpose of smelting, to the commencement of the year 1853, had realised a fair profit, while copper varied in price from 88s. to 92s. per ton, it is now at 135s., and we would ask the simplest tyro in arithmetic, what must now be the profits?

The manager of these works has entered into contracts for ores to be delivered in the year 1853, at sums based on the low prices of copper; this likewise applies to large quantities of regulus to be delivered on the same conditions. A cargo of 300 tons of copper, per *Figilant*, was sold on terms yielding a high profit; while another vessel, the *Sam Ogilby*, with 200 tons, is expected in a few days, which, probably, will realise its cargo at the same high rate. The available capital of this association, to which attention is likely to be prominently directed, was, on the operations of the company to the 31st December, 1851, about 80,000*l.*, or about 4*l.* per share on the 20,000 shares in the company. Dividends of 5*s.* each were paid in July and January last, against which there is the whole profit of the year 1852. From the extensive demand for machinery for several purposes, we have no doubt but that copper, as well as the other metals, will for some period maintain the present high prices. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing an opinion, founded upon conviction, that had due energy been exercised by the mining adventurers, much of the profit which now goes to the smelter would have been their own, instead of enriching a body, who finding means of trammelling them in the unfair dependence which their own negligence has allowed others to take advantage of.

Owing to the late period of the week, we were reluctantly, in our last, obliged to defer noticing the meeting of the NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY, held at the London Tavern on the 10th inst. The report then submitted should have satisfied the most captious shareholders, but we regret to say that on the occasion there was an attempt made by some parties to cavil at the propositions brought forward by the directors. In every company, however well constituted it may be, there are always individuals who will not "let well alone," and having some interest in the association, consider it is their duty to make a speech, however foreign to the subject it may be. Such parties may possibly find a gratification of their own vanity; but they should recollect, while raising causeless objections, they are taxing sorely the patience of their hearers, and it is gratifying to find that the ill-directed attempts of a few found no response among the general body of the shareholders. The debate which took place on the question of remuneration to the directors was, we may say, almost unanimously carried, and considering the services they have rendered to the company, the amount fixed is as low as it can possibly be to obtain men of character and high standing to attend to the affairs of the association. The company has been in existence about nine months; during that time, by the activity and energy of their agents, they have obtained for the sum of 16,800*l.* a mine which is now yielding, with New Granadan labour and machinery, 20 lbs. of gold per month. Half of their capital is still intact, for the prosecution of any further operations they may find desirable. The preliminary expenses, according to the accounts, appear to be only 1938*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* When we contrast this with the enormous sums wasted in other companies, we cannot but say that the directors have exercised great economy; and if the same caution and care is exercised in the working of their mines in New Granada, the shareholders can have but little, if anything, to complain of. Looking at the amounts of gold already arrived from that republic, with the imperfect appliances there used, when British capital and industry is brought into play a successful result must be achieved. The country is comparatively a new one; its resources are almost unlimited, and afford one of the finest fields for investment in the whole world. The directors are in possession of a mass of information, and ready at any time to avail themselves of any favourable opportunities likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the shareholders. With intelligent and energetic agents on the spot, and a careful board of supervision in London, great and profitable results must be achieved. These the New Granada Company possess, and there is no doubt that, if a little patience is exercised by the shareholders, the directors will amply repay the confidence which has been placed in them.

We last week briefly adverted to the prospectus of a company established with a view to prosecute mining operations in the Island of Ceylon, and the importance of the subject induces us at present more fully to recur to it. Although for some period having been the property of the British Crown, its resources, both agricultural and mineral, have hitherto been neglected. It is not for us to enquire into the causes which have led to this inattention, but merely to state the fact. Traditionally speaking, Ceylon has long been known as one of the richest of the rich islands which stud the Indian Ocean; its pearl fisheries are a matter of history, and the natives themselves, according to Oriental writers, call it a "terrestrial paradise." By them it is said to contain excellent fruit of all kinds, long pepper, fine cotton, ivory, silk, tobacco, ebony, musk, sulphur, lead, iron, copper, gold, and silver, and all the precious stones but diamonds. Such are the accounts of the Orientalists, confirmed by old gazetteers; how far they are founded in truth we will not at present enquire—our object now is only with the facts we have before us. In the year 1845 the total value of exports from Ceylon amounted to 525,320*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; among these items may be mentioned—plumbago, 19,245 cwt.; arrack, 121,612 gallons; cocoa nut oil, 282,006 gallons; cinnamon, 408,211 lbs.; coffee, 178,606 cwt.; together with tobacco, cigars, and other products. As an instance of the productiveness of the island, it may be mentioned that the amount of coffee raised in the year 1835 amounted to 1,870,143 lbs., while in the year 1849 it had increased to 35,640,855 lbs.

The length of the island is from north to south 270 miles, the average breadth 100 miles, and the total area 24,500 square miles. Amongst the Orientals the Cingalese are best known for their capabilities of labour, endurance of fatigue, and have least religious prejudices of their caste. The formation of the country is primitive, granite, quartz, and dolomite being predominant in some portions of the island; grey and red sandstone is likewise found. The interior is comparatively little known, but everywhere there is a rich alluvial soil, fitted for mining, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits. Iron, lead, tin, copper, and manganese have been discovered; plumbago is already an article of export. We have seen some

specimens of the copper ores from Ceylon, which are much richer than those produced in Cornwall, and from the high price of copper at present, if the most inferior of these are worked, they cannot fail to give remunerative results. The reports of Dr. URS and Messrs. WHITE and DU MAURIER are entitled to the greatest credence; and we state this from the fact, that the minerals have been submitted to our own inspection. With the knowledge that Ceylon is a Crown colony, subject to British laws, we do not hesitate to say but that the CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY offers as fine a field for legitimate enterprise as any other in the market, attended as it must be with less risk, owing to the cheapness of provisions, abundance of labour, &c., and it merely depends on the foresight and judgment of the directors to make this not an adventure, but a legitimate investment.

#### MINING IN SPAIN.

An intelligent correspondent, referring to the remarks on this subject which appeared in our last Journal, has forwarded the following comments thereon, and which, from his great experience and long residence in that country, are worthy especial attention from all interested:—

"I have read with some surprise an article in the *Mining Journal* of last week, reflecting in terms of the strongest censure on the conduct of the Spanish Government towards foreigners possessing or interested in mining property in that country, and confounding the mining interest with a very different and distinct class—that of the Spanish bondholders, who, as all the world knows, have been very ill-treated, but not in Spain alone. As your article is calculated to produce a mischievous and, more than that, an erroneous impression among your numerous readers, I beg to set you right on this subject, as one who has resided many years in Spain, and is intimately acquainted with the mining affairs of that country. With the political affairs of Spain I have no concern whatever, and do not put myself forward as the champion of the Government of the day, or any other of the various Governments which have swayed of late years the destinies of the Peninsula; least of all, do I say a word in extenuation of the bad faith observed towards the bondholders by the Spanish, in common with so many other foreign Governments, all of whom, in providing for the annual exigencies of the State, have displayed a shameful neglect of the national credit. The fact I have to state, and the only one in which the readers of the *Mining Journal* are likely to take an interest, is—that as regards mining property, the Spanish Government, in addition to framing a special, and on the whole a liberal, code for its regulation, has ever conducted itself with perfect good faith; at least, during a residence of many years in the country, and in a position likely to know everything which affected the mining interest, I have never known any fact to the contrary, or heard any complaint, either from the Spaniards or English, on the subject. This, I think, is pretty conclusive of the fact, that mining property in Spain is rather better protected than a perusal of the article in question would induce your readers to suppose.

"As regards the Asturian Company, there certainly was no confiscation or spoliation, as you would appear to infer. I have no acquaintance with the affairs of that company, but my impression is (though I write from recollection only) that the Royal Decree suspending the works, the news of which produced so bad an effect in England, was caused by certain irregularities or irregularities in the management of the business of the company, which was not strictly conducted according to the forms of the Spanish mercantile law. The Spanish shareholders, alarmed at the enormous expenditure without corresponding returns, and further, at seeing that the company was placing itself in an unpleasant position by the informalities (perhaps they considered them illegalities) of certain business forms, petitioned for a suspension of the works till the affairs of the company were placed upon a better footing, and in accordance with the national usage. The suspension was granted, and the shock occasioned by the proceeding was great to the English shareholders, who did not well understand the nature of the decree, or rather the injunction, obtained. I believe, indeed, it accelerated the ruin of the company, their affairs having been for some time in a critical state. Still, however, there was no confiscation, or want of faith, nor, in fact, any injury to the property or the shareholders which might not have been avoided by the necessary attention to the forms and usages of the country in which the mines were situated."

#### APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES.

Mr. Andrew Crosse, of Broomfield, the electrician, has just specified his patent for improvements in the extraction of metals from their ores. The apparatus employed for this purpose consists of a wooden or earthenware vessel, capable of holding from 250 to 300 quarts, at a short distance below the bottom of which is a moveable platinum frame, covered with a netting of platinum wire, the meshes being about 1 in. each way. This frame is connected to the positive pole of a Daniell's battery by a platinum wire, covered with a non-conducting material throughout those parts of it exposed to the liquid in the vessel; the negative pole of the battery being connected to a copper wire, from which is suspended by three smaller wires, in the interior of the vessel, a bowl of wood lined with sheet copper, and covered with a copper wire netting. The battery in connection with the apparatus should consist of 20 pairs of plates, each in a gallon glass vessel, filled with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, to which has been added from 1-20th to 1-10th part of sulphuric acid.

The mode of operating is as follows:—The vessel is partially filled with water acidulated with sulphuric acid; 230 quarts of water and 5 quarts of sulphuric acid being a convenient quantity. About 15 lbs. of the copper ore, previously calcined and reduced to powder, is then stirred into the liquid in the vessel and allowed to subside, after which the platinum frame is lowered on to the surface of the ore, and the copper-lined bowl suspended in its place, when the electric current immediately begins to act; but it is preferred to allow the ore to remain four or five days in the acidulated water before applying the electric current. The liquid, during the process, should be kept heated even as high as the boiling point, by which the separation of the copper and its deposition in the bowl will be facilitated. The time occupied in effecting this is generally three to four days, when the whole of the copper is removed; the acid liquid and sediment, which will contain any other metals that may have been present, are run out through a plug-hole in the bottom of the vessel. The sediment should be tested, to ascertain if it still contains any proportion of copper; and if so, it can be mixed with fresh calcined ore, and again operated on; the liquid does not require any fresh quantity of acid to be added to it during the process, and afterwards it may again be similarly used.

COAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the Geological Society, Mr. J. W. Dawson read a communication from Sir Charles Lyell, descriptive of the Albert Coal Mine, Hillsborough, New Brunswick. According to Mr. Dawson's observations, the Albert Mine in the lower part of the carboniferous system, and these shales seem to occupy the centre of an anticlinal running out from the metamorphic schists of Shepody Mountain into a carboniferous country. Mr. Dawson gives a detailed description of the mine, and of the containing beds of shale, &c.; and, in explanation of the phenomena observed, he supposes that the "Albertite" occupies a fissure running along an anticlinal bend of the strata; and that, apart from the character of the mineral and the containing beds, this would be the most natural explanation. On the other hand, says the author, when we consider the contorted condition of the beds, indicating disturbance when in a soft state, and the slickensided joints pointing to subsequent shifts, we cannot refuse to admit that a conformable bed of true coal, if subjected before and after its consolidation to such movements, might present all the appearances of complication and disturbance observed in this mass, more especially if originally of small extent, and thinning out towards the edges. With this view we should have to suppose—1. Disturbance and contortion of the beds whilst soft, and at the point in question a regular and somewhat abrupt arching of the bed. 2. A fault throwing down the south side of the arch, along a line coinciding in part of its course with the highly inclined underside of the coal at the north side of the arch. 3. Removal of the upper part of the north side of the arch by denudation. The author then proceeds to describe the characters of the mineral in detail. He considers it, not without doubt, as pitch-coal. He gives a comparative assay of it, and jet from Whitby, and shows a similarity of constitution, which he considers to indicate similarity of origin. He has not been able to detect organised structure in it under the microscope, although such is stated to occur by Mr. Bacon, of Boston. Respecting the origin and mode of formation, he remarks that two alternatives present themselves—1. The substance may have resulted from the hardening and oxidation of liquid or fused bitumen, after the manner of asphaltum. 2. It may, like jet and other coals, have resulted from the bituminization of woody matter under the long action of moisture and pressure. Mr. Dawson discusses the probabilities of each hypothesis, and remarks that each is accompanied by serious difficulties. After a careful consideration of the circumstances of the case, he adheres to the second view, not, however, without hesitation.

COPPER MINING IN AMERICA.—The *New York Herald* of March 1, says:—"The North Carolina Copper Company will sell at auction to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, 100 tons of copper pyrites, of about 30 per cent. in richness. The recent great and rapid rise in the market value of copper will no doubt attract a large number of purchasers, and prices considerably above offers made be realised. The North Carolina Copper Company has not been in operation many weeks, and upwards of 200 tons of ore, similar to that to be sold, have been marketed. If the product continues at this rate—and there is no reason in the world why it should not—the dividends of the company must be enormous."

#### LECTURE ON COAL-GAS.

Mr. N. Defries, the eminent gas engineer, delivered a lecture, a few evenings since, on the "Manufacture and Use of Coal Gas," at the Athenaeum Literary Institution, Camberwell. The appearance of the platform was strikingly interesting—gas apparatus of every character being ranged side by side, exciting general curiosity; and we were gratified to find that a large number of persons, including several ladies, had assembled on the occasion.

The lecturer said it was needless for him to trace the progress of gas lighting from its introduction, as that had been so often dwelt upon by the ablest men of the day, but would commence at once by observing that, although a great and perfectly groundless prejudice had and still existed in the minds of many persons against the use of gas, he was happy to find himself surrounded by so large an assemblage who, if they did not altogether know and value the manifold advantages of gas, at all events, testified by their presence that they were quite willing to learn. Public prejudice had at all times been a powerful obstacle to the use of gas; but, like all other prejudices, it was fast passing away before the wide-spreading application of truth. There was a time when few persons would use gas at all—a general impression prevailing that it was at all times liable to explosion—that it would injure or destroy everything contiguous to it, and, above all, that it was a very expensive means of obtaining light. In correction of these errors, he had only to say that no means of illumination had yet been discovered combining so much safety with utility. Controlled by those means ever necessary for the guidance and application of all inactive agents, gas was less liable to produce a fire than naphtha, camphine, oil, or even the common candle. No sparks were emitted, no flame could be obtained without the application of a light; and any escape that might occur through indifferent gas-fittings, or the negligence of servants, betrayed itself in an instant by its peculiar odour. He never heard of any instance in which the insurance companies had rated it as hazardous; and a more striking proof of its exemption from dangerous tendencies under common management could scarcely be found than that. Impure gas was unquestionably destructive; but pure good gas would not soil the finest cambric, and would never prove prejudicial to the most delicate furniture or decorations. A great error, too, had long existed as to the cost of gas—it being generally considered that it was a most expensive article. Experience, however, had long since proved that it was unquestionably the cheapest source of light known. Take, for instance, the illustration before them. The burner he was then exhibiting would, with an appropriate glass, produce a quantity of light equal to fourteen standard candles; and the cost, they would hardly credit, was 3*d.* per hour. (Hear.) Many a capital thing had slumbered in obscurity, or had never been turned to a proper account by the want of instruction on the one hand, or indifferent application on the other. Let them witness this striking proof. The burner he was then exhibiting with a short glass upon it gave, as he said before for 3*d.* per hour, the light of 14 standard candles. But let him change the glass, and put on one much longer, they would see the quality of the light comparatively destroyed, and would find that, to obtain the general amount of illumination that had been produced by the short glass, they would have to turn the gas on considerably higher, and even then in a most unsatisfactory way. As a matter of course, the larger the flame the greater was the consumption and the cost. (This illustration was received with marked approbation.) Without wishing to raise invidious distinctions, he could safely recommend this burner, made by the celebrated Leake, as well worthy the attention of those who wished to combine utility with economy.

He begged the meeting not to misunderstand him as regarded his observations about the prejudices against gas, or suppose that he meant to create the impression that gas was in consequence but little used; gas was, in fact, in extensive use. As they well knew, it cheered every street in the metropolis, and where was the shop of any importance to be found without it? It had been introduced into thousands of private dwellings, and it was computed that the United Kingdom alone had nearly a thousand gas-works, of all sizes and characters; but this was not enough. What he wanted to see was this. Where gas was not burned at all he wished to see it at once introduced, and where it was used in shops only he wished to see it carried to every room throughout the house. Its use was spreading fast throughout the continent. Works were erected in some of the colonies; and even Rome—that city of exclusiveness and lovely moonlight nights—had lately given her testimony to the immense value of gas lighting, by employing an English company to illuminate her streets. Scotland was the place for gas lighting; the "cannie folk" considered it as a necessary of life, and a tallow chandler's shop in the North was a rarity. Of course, gas lighting had many difficulties to contend with. For his own part, he wished the gas companies would consult their own interests a little more, and strain every nerve to produce good gas as well as cheap gas. The quality of the metropolitan gas was certainly much improved of late, but there were two or three London companies, whose names, for obvious reasons, he should not mention, who seemed to think more of the quantity of coke they produced than the quality of the gas they manufactured. One ton of coals, under common engineering management, would produce 8500 feet of good gas, of the specific gravity of 450; but the public little knew that, for the reasons he had hinted at, some of the companies were content to produce a gas that weighed no more than 360 or 370. Gas such as this gave but little illuminating power, and, consequently, required being used in large quantities to obtain a sufficiency of light. Independently of that, it passed with greater rapidity through the burners, and thus, they would easily understand, that when they came to look at the registration of the meter, it had been consumed to the extent of one-third more than if it had been of a pure character, and of the proper specific gravity. Good heavy gas would, in a given quantity, produce a light equal to that of fourteen candles, while light gas would not exceed that of eleven candles. This light unpurified gas was also highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia, both deadly poisons, and extremely prejudicial to all things with which their products came in contact. He would now show them how to test gas, so as to ascertain whether it contained sulphuretted hydrogen or ammonia, or even carbonic acid. He would take the gas then in use in that building. By applying a paper saturated in turmeric, he was enabled to discover the presence of ammonia in this gas. By a similar application of sugar of lead, he found a considerable quantity of sulphur, while in the third case carbonic acid was produced by the test of a solution of lime. Upon weighing the gas, he found it of a light character, and concluded this experiment by placing a common tumbler inverted within the cylinder of his weighing apparatus, and filling it with hydrogen gas, to exclude the atmospheric air, withdrew the tumbler from its position, exploded the gas it contained, and thereby proved his position.

There was one little bit of advice he would give to gas engineers, which might be useful to them. They were generally in the habit of charging their scrubbers with coke, to exclude the ammonia; nothing could be more absurd, as the sulphuretted hydrogen with which the coke is charged is again taken up by the gas. He would, therefore, recommend the use of large pieces of flint in the scrubbers, as precluding the possibility of the gas in its progress taking up any offensive deposits. In calling their attention to the mode of manufacturing gas, he wished them to understand that the apparatus to which he directed their attention was a bed of five retorts, five ascension pipes, a saddle and dip pipe, and the hydraulic main. The gas maker might use 500 retorts at a time, if he thought proper, and charge one while he drew another; the coal was placed in these retorts. The dip pipe to which he pointed was to seal the gas, so that it should not return to the retort. The heat was supplied from the furnace beneath the retort, and as soon as the coals were thrown in the doors are closed and hermetically sealed, and gas making commences. He then described the condenser, and explained that there were various ways of constructing condensers: he had great faith in his own plan. The water follows the purifier, then the scrubber, and finally the gas holder, whence the gas passing through the meter became ignited at the burner. This illustration was received with loud applause. He explained that the purifier was for the purpose of freeing the gas from the impurities to which he had called their attention. There was a wet lime purifier and a dry lime purifier. The rotary dry lime purifier, he was then exhibiting, was his own invention, and it was his firm opinion that in every case it would be found to be an invaluable agent to the gas maker.

He would now speak of meters. Everybody knew that there was a water meter and a dry meter. The water meter, when in action, had to be charged with water, and the great point in the matter was, that if there was too much or too little water in it, the registration would be powerfully affected, in one case registering against the consumer, and in another against the company. Gas, too, had the quality of taking up any fluid in its passage, and carried the water from the meter into the fitting, causing extensive corrosion. Another great difficulty with the water meter, was



the liability of having the light unsteady at all times, and in winter to have the water frozen, and the light suddenly extinguished. He did not speak to disparage a competing instrument, but these bare naked facts were known to all the gas world. The dry meter was altogether a different instrument. That before him was his own invention, and, unlike the water meter, required no agent but the gas itself which, on passing through the meter set the machinery in motion, and registered the quantity consumed. He wished to say as little as possible about his own productions, but the meter before them would show the registration of the 600th part of a foot of gas. The dry meter was constructed as a remedy for the known defects of the water meter, and he would leave them to judge how his production had been estimated, when he informed them that in the 10 years of its existence he had supplied above 50,000 meters. Scarcely a public building in London was without—the Royal Dockyards, the Thames Tunnel, the Metropolitan Prisons, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, numberless churches, chapels, and large private establishments had extended him their flattering patronage.

The lecturer then exhibited a model for melting glue, wax, tallow, &c., by means of a small gas burner. The advantage of this was that no fear of fire need be apprehended; in fact, gas might be used for thousands of purposes of which they at present formed no idea. The gas-bath, invented by the lecturer, was next exhibited, and the process explained, by which, at the trifling cost of 1½d., nearly 50 gallons of water could be heated in five minutes to 100 degrees. The advantage of this speedy obtaining of a bath was unquestionable; all-important time was considered, and human life itself might often be saved by the speed with which this bath could be heated.

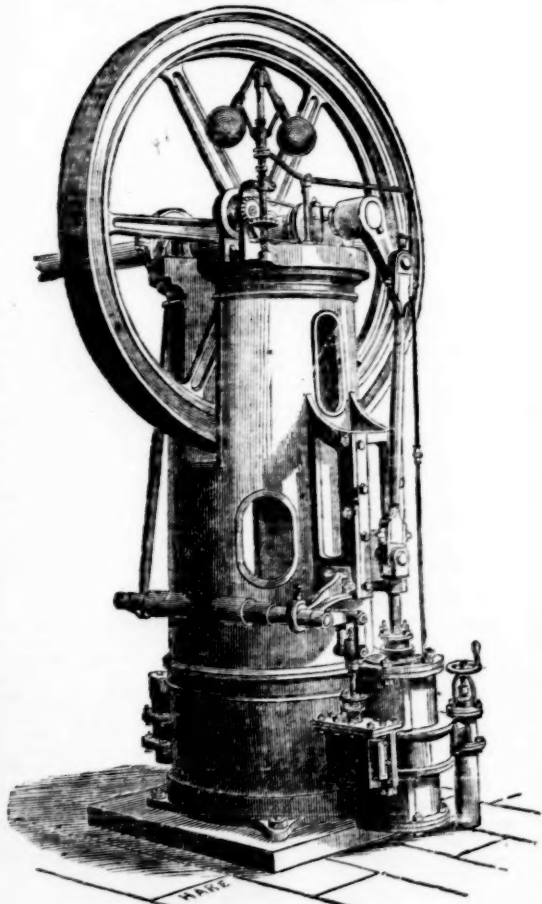
A quantity of gas-stoves were then exhibited, some for warming houses and apartments, others for cooking. The lecturer said it was little thought how immensely valuable these gas-stoves were becoming. Thousands had already been fixed, and he had succeeded in introducing them to the Houses of Parliament, and the dwellings of many of the nobility. Stoves were made to meet either the collected wants of 200 persons at a time, or the necessities of one. Their beauty consisted in the ready means of obtaining fire, on their exemption from constant attention, and the saving by their use. It might be thought an expensive mode of cooking, but he could assure them that, as a general thing, the saving in waste, and the produce of the dripping, defrayed the expenses of the gas. He would now take the liberty of directing their attention to a stove, in which, during his observations, two capons, with vegetables, some fish, pastry, &c., had been cooking, and all by one burner, the cost of consumption of fuel being less than 2d. He humorously invited any of the company present to taste the food, and pledged himself they would find it suitable to the palate of the most profound epicure.

Last, but not least, in the apparatus before them he would now introduce the Polytechnic fire. He spoke of this with diffidence. Prof. Bachoffner claimed, in conjunction with himself, the right of invention. No doubt they had all heard of it. Different to all other gas stoves, it possessed the quality of representing an ordinary coal fire. The gas was turned on, a light applied, and in a second the complete representation of a coal fire was produced, and was received with the hearty applause of the meeting. The fire was extinguished equally as rapidly, and in every respect showed that it was under perfect and instantaneous control. The lecturer explained that it was composed of thin layers of platina foil, which were indestructible, and fire-brick.

In conclusion, he stated that he had deposited at the Great Exhibition, models of all the apparatus before them of his own invention, and had been honoured with a prize medal. Whatever might become of his inventions and himself, he was anxious to aid, to the very best of his poor ability, the spread of gas. It was yet in its infancy, and must ere long become a comparative necessity of life. By banishing prejudice, enquiring about the uses of gas, and applying them to their own cases, the public would find that they possessed an invaluable boon—that cheapness, utility, and safety were powerfully combined, and that nothing more was required than a proper understanding between the supplier and the consumer to enable the former to produce, and the latter to enjoy, an agent that would create a revolution in their whole domestic economy.

The lecture, which occupied one hour and three-quarters in its delivery, was rapturously applauded throughout, and at its close the meeting testified in the warmest manner their high appreciation of the kindness Mr. Defries had exhibited, and the talent he had displayed.

#### FERRABEE'S FIXED STEAM-ENGINE.



Messrs. Ferrabee, of Stroud, have recently registered a novel form of steam-engine, which has the merit of being simple and compact, whilst all the parts are easily got at. At the same time it is perfectly self-contained, and independent of the walls of the engine-room for its fixing, which renders it easily moveable, a desideratum for tenant farmers. The arrangement does not require any lengthened description. The cylinder is bolted to the foot of and outside of a strong column, on the top of which are bolted the plunger blocks for the crank shaft. The fly-wheel runs in the middle of the column, and serves conveniently for a driving pulley, since, for driving a threshing machine, a high speed—say, 1000 revolutions per minute—is ultimately required. The slide valve is worked off a weigh shaft, and the same eccentric also serves to work the feed pump. Altogether, this is a very creditable piece of arrangement.—*The Artisan.*

**IRON CHURCH FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.**—At the March meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the committee gave notice that at the next meeting they would propose that the sum of £3000, be granted towards sending out an iron church and parsonage-house to the gold fields.

## STENSON AND CO'S PATENT WELDING HAMMER.

### DESCRIPTION.

A—The reverberatory furnace, in which the iron is heated previous to being rolled into finished bars.  
B—The furnace door, which is lifted by a lever.  
C—The patent hammer, resting upon a catch, d.  
E—A lifting rod, which is in constant motion, and provided with a catch for lifting the hammer by means of the stud at F.  
G—A stay which carries the friction roller, I; this roller is the fulcrum on which the edge of the lifting rod, E, vibrates: the lifting rod is pressed up to the roller by means of the spring, J.

H—A vertical stay from the top of the furnace to a beam overhead, which carries the driving pulley, levers, &c.  
K—A cast-iron block, about 12 in. square and 2 ft. high, and supporting an anvil, the face of which is level with the heating-floor of the furnace.

L—A vertical lever, the lower end working in a joint, and the upper end made to vibrate when pushed back by the sliding bolt, O, and brought back to its place by the spring, P.  
M—A slide working between two guards, m, m, and lifted by means of the lever, N.

When the door, B, is raised, and a pile of iron brought out of the furnace upon the anvil, the slide, M, is lifted, and is then pushed back by the bolt, O, by which the catch, d, is also thrown back, and the hammer immediately falls upon the pile as it is drawn from the mouth of the furnace, and strikes one, two, or more blows, as may be required, until the slide, M, is allowed to fall below the action of the bolt, O, when the hammer, C, again rests upon the catch, d, until the next pile is drawn.

Soundness and homogeneity in wrought-iron are desiderata which all practical men connected with engineering and smith-work in general will readily admit; bar-iron being subjected, during forging, to every variety of torsion, punching, and other tests, in the multifarious uses to which it is made subservient, and any defect produced by cleavage, or splitting, while in the hands of workmen, is a direct loss, both in time and material; any improvement, therefore, in the welding and the uniform character of iron, cannot be otherwise than appreciated. When bars, made from piled iron, and imperfectly welded, are used as piston-rods, or others working through stuffing-boxes, longitudinal seams or lines of cleavage are frequently apparent throughout their length; the edges of these marked lines are usually rough and serrated, and are the too frequent cause of premature destruction to the hempen packings through which they work. Defects in the welding of piled iron are also frequently manifest in the cleavage and lamination of tires on the wheels of carriages; it is no uncommon thing to see the tire of a coach-wheel, after having been only a short time at work, and when only about one-fourth or one-sixth worn out, split and divide, as would the leaves of a book, and which at once renders its replacement indispensable.

A solid and compact iron was formerly produced by means of the "Catalan forge," or "blooming fire"—the fuel used being charcoal, which was supplied from the extensive woods then abounding in many parts of England. By means of this primitive process iron was made direct from the ore, and brought out of the fire in a solid mass, and which, by being repeatedly heated and hammered, was reduced to the size and form required. But as those ancient woods became exhausted, the iron manufacture gradually retired from its former localities, and took its place chiefly in those districts where the coal fields offered a cheap and abundant supply of fuel as the great pre-requisite in the manufacture of iron.

The iron made by coke, however, though produced at a cost greatly below that of the charcoal forge, was found to be of a quality so inferior to that of the latter as to render improvement not only desirable, but indispensable to a successful competition, and at the same time an abundant means of production.

The conversion of pig into malleable iron by the process of puddling, as invented by Cort, was an important step towards the desired end; but the iron thus made was found to be of a weak nature, and known by the term "cold short," and more especially when the pig had been produced from ores containing an excess of silica, phosphorus, sulphuretted iron, or other contaminating impurities.

With a view to the production of a more fibrous character in the iron, next came the essential "doubling and welding," or making the puddled balls, after being hammered, into "rough bars," or "puddled bars"—a method now so generally adopted in our iron-works. These puddled bars being cut down into the required lengths are placed one upon the other and formed into piles, which may be composed of from two or three, up to nine or ten, plates of such puddled bars. The furnace is now charged with as many of these piles as may be convenient; and, when at a high welding heat, the drawing and rolling of the charge commences.

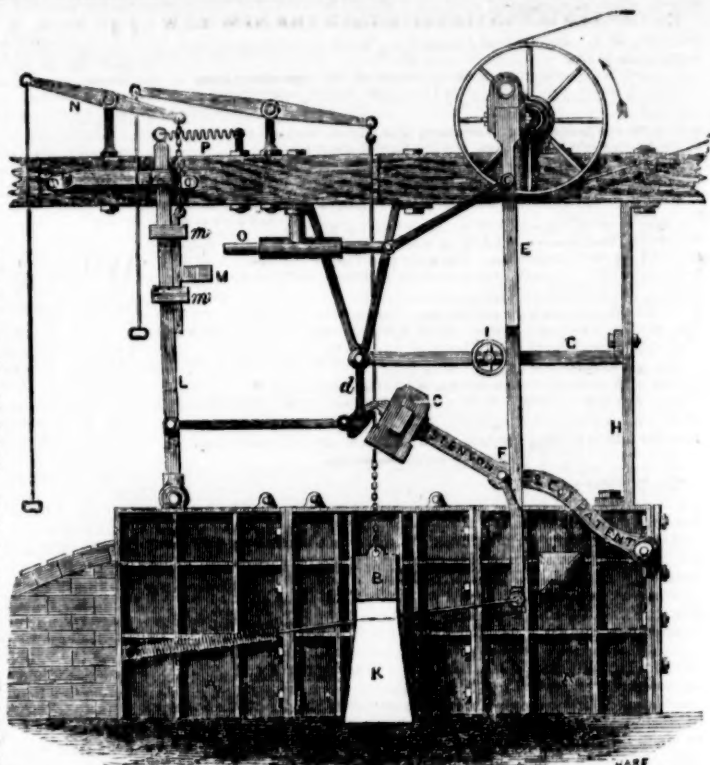
The object effected by means of the patent process is a more perfect welding of the pile into a solid mass than has hitherto been accomplished, and thus preventing cleavage or lamination either in forging or in wear. The usual method is to take the pile out of the furnace, and draw it a considerable distance along the floor to the rolls. During this time, the air acting upon and between the plates composing the pile, produces an oxidation and a cooling of the iron, which renders the welding imperfect. By the patent process the welding is effected at the instant the pile leaves the furnace, after which it is passed through the rolls in the usual manner.

Hammers of varying weight are used, according to the size of iron being made—a head of 50 lbs. being found sufficient for small piles, while one of 200 or 300 lbs. is necessary when making larger iron; and especially in the works of the patentees, who manufacture from scrap iron, and which, from its more fibrous character and greater toughness, requires more hammering than that of the ordinary quality, as puddled from pig-iron.

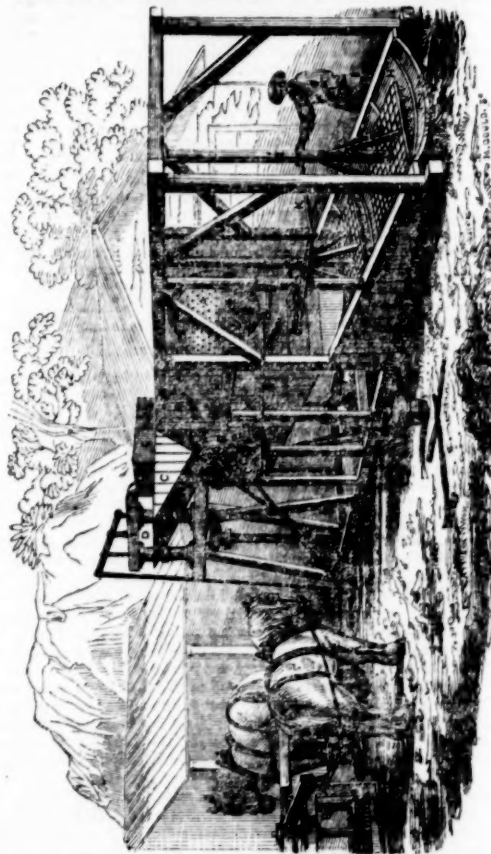
The hammer heads used in the patent welding machinery are all fitted to the same helve, and are changed in a few minutes when required. The effect is produced by simple means, and the machinery is propelled by the steam-engine which drives the rolling-mill. The hammer, when at work, has a fall or compass of about 2 ft. 6 in., which is found to be sufficient for its purpose.

An important saving in the manufacture obtains by the use of the welding hammer, as the piles being struck while at their greatest heat are so thoroughly welded as to prevent the usual overdrawing of the ends while being rolled, thus saving the greater part of the usual waste in cropping the rough ends at the shears.

**THE FEATHER RIVER LAND AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—This property, so advantageous for mining operations, upon which it is proposed to form a company, is situated in the Nevada district, California, extending over 21,600 acres, reported upon as containing in large quantities gold-bearing quartz veins and auriferous deposits, as well as being well adapted to agriculture. It is on the west bank of the Feather River, at a distance of only 195 miles from San Francisco, with direct water communication. That the country is in itself favourable for mining purposes is now no longer a matter of doubt or question; and if any confidence is to be placed in a report exceedingly voluminous, this estate would seem to be especially adapted to such operations. Of 56 lots, into which the property is subdivided in the report, each is dwelt upon, and has its separate qualifications and merits discussed—the surveyor (Nicholas Gray, Esq.) under orders from the United States' Government, in summing up his opinion, on the whole, classing the estate as mineral land. He asserts that gold is found from the bottom of the Mallet Gully to the summit of the highest mountain on the land in the soil as in the quartz rock. Specimens of the latter have been taken by this gentleman from the estate, and forwarded to London for assay—the result of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's experiments showing such rock to contain 20 ozs. of gold per ton, which gives it a value of 84l. to the ton of 20 cwt. The undertaking is established in France under the law of *commandite*, by which each shareholder's responsibility is limited to the actual amount of his subscription. The capital is to consist of 300,000l., in 150,000 shares of 2l. each; and it is proposed that such shall be increased to the amount of 500,000l., as soon as dividends to the extent of 20 per cent. shall have been paid on the present capital—the positive realisation of which is anticipated from the first 12 months' operations. It is further proposed to issue but 75,000 shares at present—the remaining moiety to be in embryo until a surveyor, approved by the board of supervision, shall have inspected and reported upon the property. The purchase money is moderate, upon which a deposit of 5 per cent. only is asked by the vendors, until the property is proved to be in exact accordance with the prospectus. The estate is freehold, and an indisputable title, free from all encumbrances, is guaranteed. It is intended that machinery shall be erected capable of crushing 60,000 tons of ore per annum, the quantity pulverised by one of the most successful companies of the present day; and the promoters of the present undertaking anticipate that no difficulty what ever will present itself for obtaining at least that quantity. Contrast is fairly drawn between the respective values of the rock. In the present case the value per ton upon assay being 84l.; while in the other it is only 17. 11s. We make no comment upon such extraordinary statement, further than if it be correct, and fully borne out, the value of the undertaking is scarcely to be measured. At all events, it seems fairly a subject for legitimate enterprise; and brought forward as it is by men of standing in society will, no doubt, claim the attention of the public.—[Since writing the above, we have inspected the title deeds and other documents of the company, and find that the British Consul certifies to the full and due conveyance of the property.]



#### CONCENTRATING AND WASHING APPARATUS FOR GOLD



In the *Mining Journal* of the 24th Jan. 1852, we called attention to an arrangement of stamps for crushing metalliferous ores, introduced by Mr. Walker, manufacturing engineer, of the City-road. During the period which has since elapsed considerable improvements have been made, and for the purpose of breaking the large pieces of rock thrown out by blasting operations, the patentee has now attached a crusher, worked from a motion on the shaft, which lifts the endless chain of the pulverising stamps, and by which the hardest substance is broken into small pieces, ready for the last-named apparatus, at one or two blows, and is certainly as effective an operation as we ever witnessed. The above illustrative diagram represents one of Walker's concentrating and washing-machines, for collecting gold from alluvial soil, or crushed quartz, after it has been subject to the former-named apparatus. A, is a cylindrical sieve, into which the pulverised material is poured down the shoot, C; E, is a cistern, fed with water by the pump, D, through the bottom of which water falls upon the material in its passage. As the cylinder revolves, the fine particles of gold, with the finer portions of earth, are washed on to a series of inclined planes, F, on to the sieves, H, which are continually kept in a rocking motion by an attendant, through the instrumentality of the levers, K K. The gearing apparatus, by which horse or bullock-power is applied to work the whole machine, is shown at B; but when water or steam-power is employed, the motion is attached to the cog-wheel, G. The diagram represents a large machine, such as have been sent to Australia and California, capable of washing 100 tons of stuff per day; but an apparatus is constructed on the same principle for individuals or small companies, to wash from 10 to 20 tons daily. Mr. Walker manufactures a variety of machinery of similar construction, applicable to driving piles, pumping, boring, amalgamating, and various other processes, which are getting into extensive and well-appreciated use in Cornwall and Devon, as also by most of the companies, formed for working the auriferous deposits of Australia and California, who have exported a large number of these machines.

**PERRAN SILVER-LEAD MINE.**—A company has just been established for working this property, which is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, immediately adjoining the Cubert and Fern sets, in a locality proverbial for its rich mineral productions. The lodes already opened traverse precisely the same description of hills that has proved so productive at the contiguous mine of East Wheal Rose, and show a profusion of splendid goosans and rich specimens of silver-lead to the surface, with every other desirable indication. Capt. F. Treweek, R. Clymo, and S. Richards, of Trehan, report most favourably of the mineral worth of the property and express their conviction, without hesitation or doubt, that a comparatively small outlay will be sufficient to develop the resources of the mine, and prove it to be highly valuable. The adventure is to be carried on under the Cost-book System, an consists of 6000 shares. A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of Mr. J. Truscott, Three King-court, Lombard-street, on Tuesday last, terminating in expressions of general satisfaction, and a determination to pursue the undertaking with vigour. The committee of management, both in London and Cornwall, are gentlemen of experience and enterprise; the various officers have their proper qualifications, and every indication of decided and immediate operation is fully manifested. The property is held on lease for 21 years, at 1-16th dues.



## LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

P. A. de Comte de Fontaine Moreau, South-street, Finsbury—Constructing the bars of furnaces and grates.  
 A. E. L. Bellford, Castle-street, Holborn—Steam-boilers—Smoothing-irons.  
 J. Finlay, Glasgow—Grates and fireplaces, or apparatus for the generation of heat.  
 T. Allan, Adam-street—Application of carbonic acid gas to motive purposes—Propelling.  
 W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane—Governors, or regulators, for regulating the pressure of gas as it issues from the main or other pipes to the burners.  
 R. M. Burr, Halesowen, Worcester—Making gun and pistol barrels, applicable to the manufacture of other kinds of tubes.  
 G. W. Nicholson, Pendleton Lancashire—Screw-bolts, nuts, and washers, and in the machinery or apparatus for making the same—Vices, and in the means or method used for fixing the same.  
 J. Balmforth, W. Balmforth, and T. Balmforth, Clayton, Lancashire—Steam-boilers.  
 W. C. Fuller, Bucklebury, and G. M. Knevit, Argyl-street, New-road—Applying India-rubber or other similar elastic substances as springs for carriages.  
 R. M. Glover, and J. Call, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Miner's or safety lamps.  
 E. Simons, Birmingham—Lamps.  
 J. Robinson, Southampton—Ventilators.  
 R. W. Mitcheson, Garford-street—Anchors—Improved safety hook.  
 A. C. Harvier, Paris, and 4, South-street, Finsbury—Application of centrifugal force to propelling on water.  
 J. Norton, Cork—Blasting.  
 C. D. Archibald, Burdall-ball, Milnthorpe, Westmorland—Lighting and heating.  
 J. Webster, Leicester—Manufacture of springs.  
 T. Cottrill, West Bromwich, Staffs—Certain salts of soda.  
 W. Brown, Glasgow—Improved method of treating coal and other bituminous substances, and for improvement in the treatment of their volatile products.  
 E. W. Wren, Walthamstow, Devonshire—Manufacture of bricks, pipes, tiles, imitation stone, and peat bricks for fuel, by means of a machine and arrangements of machinery, tilted at a central circular and horizontal motion.  
 H. H. Henson, and W. F. Henson, Hampstead—Signalling on railways, and in the apparatus used therein.  
 W. Vincent, of Notting and Vincent, 193, Brick-lane, Spitalfields—Cocks or taps.  
 J. B. Cooper, Birmingham—Firearms.  
 W. Hiddle, Fast Temple-chambers—Ornamenting walls, ceilings, and other surfaces.  
 J. Middlemass, Edinburgh—Application of a new material to the construction of portable houses and other buildings.  
 J. Chubb, and J. Goster, St. Paul's church-yard—Locks and latches.  
 J. Randolph, and J. Elder, of Randolph, Elder, & Co., Glasgow—Propelling vessels.  
**DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.**  
 W. Brookes, Little Somerset-street, Aldgate, Improved sausage-machine.—G. Clarke, Kingston-on-Hull, seamless black boot.

**THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.**—Mr. DAVID MURPHY, under date March 15th, writes:—"My assertion, in your last Journal, was but just printed, that the steam boiler as now in use is the most radically defective, dangerous, and unscientific contrivance for any purpose which exists in the world, when we receive the news that 20 industrious men have been killed or mangled by the explosion of one of them. A boiler raising a greater quantity of steam, in which the strength to resist explosion, as compared with a common boiler, 6 ft. in diameter, is in the proportion of 216 to 72, and the quantity of explosive matter to be scattered, if such a boiler could burst, is as 64 to 128, has been for years open for the adoption of scientific and practical engineers. Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Crumpton, and many other conductors of the public, had it fully before them at the Birmingham Institute of Mechanical Engineers in April, 1848; and the extraordinary evasions by which, on that occasion, the inventor and his facts were put down, I should only be too happy to see explained, for to my mind, there is nothing more painful than to witness public bodies, professedly instituted for cultivating truth, actually, or, at least, apparently, occupied in stifling it. We must draw a line between public and private men, between the public lights of science and the private interests of individuals. Messrs. Penn, Maudslay and Field, Robinson and Russell, Napier and Co., and others, who have large capitals embarked in turning out, in the most perfect and accomplished manner, an imperfect form of engines and boilers, stand entirely in a different position to those professional engineers who have the guidance of the public safety, and of large masses of public capital. In the one case it may be excusable for the individual to guard his private welfare by silence, or even by disavowal, when he sees a master rising above the horizon, but for public servants to perpetuate a system of waste and slaughter is inexcusable. What is the business of engineers in the House of Commons, if not to take care of the public rather than the private interests of engineering? I warn such as they can, for they may be assured that the whole of the public opinion of these great inventions, and their merits, including their treatment at the Great Exhibition, will, in the present session, be brought emphatically before the Legislature. It is not to be borne that millions of money and hundreds of lives are to be annually sacrificed to the mere reputation or interest of those who have not the spirit to acknowledge superior merit. Sanitary committees, colliery committees, income tax committees, all committees put together, including even long range and bribery committees, do not involve one-tenth part the important interests, in every shape, which are comprehended in this one single subject of the destruction of matter and men."

**THE BOOMERANG PROPELLER.**—The first English propeller, on the principle of Sir Thomas Mitchell, has just been cast at Messrs. Scott's foundry, in Liverpool. The new propeller, which is for the *Genova* screw steamer (the property of Messrs. McLean, McLean, and Co.), at first, from an ordinary observer, resembles slightly the common screw propeller, but on closer inspection shows many points of difference. This "boomerang" has two blades or flanges, which, unlike those in the ordinary screw, are not exactly alike in shape, nor would they act properly if transposed. Another difference, too, is that the broadest surface of the blade is near the centre, not at the extreme point, as in the "screw," and one edge of each blade has an angle like an elbow. Engineers and practical men who have seen it, pronounce a very favourable opinion of its merits; and it will be remembered, that when tried on the *Genova*, at Sydney, her speed was greater than that of the screw at the present fitted in her. Sir Thomas Mitchell will superintend the trial, and the results will appear in our next Journal.

**NEW MOTIVE POWER.**—A Dr. Carosio, of Genoa, has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by the electro-magnetic current, the gaseous products of which he conveys into the cylinder of an engine in lieu of steam, and thus save the expense of fuel. Several scientific men and practical engineers have, it is stated, subscribed a sufficient capital to give the invention a fair and full trial.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERATING STEAM.**—Mr. S. Cable, of St. Louis, U. S., has taken out a patent for a new mode of generating steam, by which he proposes to dispense with boilers altogether. His plan is to employ a metallic net-work, similar to Ericsson's, upon which, when in a properly heated state, jets of water will be thrown, and being immediately converted into steam, will be conveyed to the steam-chest, where it will be employed in the usual manner. The advantages claimed by the patentee for this invention, are great economy in fuel, and safety from explosion. The great difficulty which strikes us, is the obtaining means to reheat the wire gauze after the absorption of caloric by the jets of cold water; which, however, the patentee is fully satisfied he can accomplish. A model is being constructed to be in time for investigation at the New York Exhibition.

## THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of February:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	308	97,784	Scotch	10	2,379
Swansea	151	44,283	Welsh	19	5,785
Seaham	66	17,115	Yorkshire, &c.	20	1,632
Hartlepool & West Hart.	187	50,999	Small coal	4	1,069
Stock, Middlebro', &c.	31	11,778			
Ryth	15	3,941	Total	831	235,865

Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853 .....

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853 .....

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853 .....

Imported from 1st January to 29th February, 1852 .....

Imported from 1st January to 28th February, 1853 .....

Decrease in the present year .....

It is with much regret we have again to notice one of those harrowing catastrophes which so often carry mourning and lamentation into our colliery districts, in the record of a dreadful explosion at the Risco Vale Colliery, near Newport, by which seven young men and boys were instantaneously killed, and thirteen more or less injured, four of whom were not expected to survive. The explosion took place in the Black Vein, a good steam coal, in which seven years ago a great explosion killed between 33 and 40 persons. It appears that Thos. Davies and John Williams were at work together, and were knocked down by the blast, when the after-damp fell together in heaps. Some few still living, and miraculously restored to life. In other parts of the workings the after-damp found its way with devastation, and it was three hours before all the bodies, living and dead, could be extricated. The catastrophe is attributed to Thomas Davies having neglected his duty in the proper regulation of the air, but we trust a searching investigation will take place.

**WHEAL SIDNEY.**—A sad accident occurred at this mine, on Wednesday, by the falling of a large body of rock killed from over the steps in the 23 ft. level east, which crushed and killed, in a moment, one of our best men, J. Eddy (brother of our captain), who leaves a wife and five children. He had stepped aside from his work for a moment to pick up a shovel; and while in the act of looking on at three men, who were then engaged in the vain endeavour to shore the ground up by means of strong timber props, the rock suddenly gave way, and very nearly killed the whole party; but, happily, no further accident occurred beyond a few bruises. It is a singular fact that one of his sons, who was working with him at the time, dreamt last week that the same ground fell in and killed them all; thus, you see, coming events cast their shadows before.

**WHEAL PROCKTER.**—Capt. Richards and Dale, with the engineer and committee, met together on the mine on Monday, and entered into a contract for the erection of an engine-house and boiler-house, together with all other suitable buildings for the purposes of the mine, and orders were given to proceed with the same without delay. A parcel of ore will be in readiness for the market in the course of a few days, and the underground work is getting on very satisfactorily.

**LEAD MINES IN THE LISKEARD DISTRICT.**—We understand that in this district several lead mines are about to be worked. The strata of the country being congenial, there are already several in operation, and the Ruckerget Consols in that neighbourhood promises to give every indication, if properly worked, of affording satisfactory returns.

**ON SALE, MINING CONCERNS AT CAERONNEG,** in the parish of LLANCIALLAN, ANGLESEY, containing about 40 acres of valuable land. It is situated about one mile from Parys Mountain, about two miles from the smelting-house, Anglesey, and half-a-mile from the sea-shore. Perceptible three or four veins of copper run through the land into the mountain. A shaft has been commenced and sunk about 9 yards, where the veins are calculated to join. Another is now sinking on one of the veins, a short distance from the former shaft, for the purpose of proving the same. There have been raised in a few days more than 2 tons of copper ore (which is now on the surface) from the latter shaft. It is improving daily as it gets deeper, and is also enlarging rapidly.

The land is taken upon the following terms:—1. For the 1-12th royalty. 2. The take-note (if required) demand 21 years' lease. 3. That the landowner, living on the farm, is to carry on one portion of the said mine at his own expense. 4. The land free from trespass. 5. Also no rent to be paid. 6. The shareholders having full power to erect reservoirs, machinery, &c. The whole or part to be disposed of. For further information, apply to J. Davies, Ironmonger, Carnarvon.

**WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oaken-hill Delph, and 10 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situated at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of March inst., if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS IN WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye tramway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oaken-hill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, may be speedily re-opened with but little outlay. The purchase of this colliery will be in a position to sell upon favourable terms. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. Joseph Cooke, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham. The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overlooker.

## TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.

**FOR SALE.**  
 14 9 ft. 19 in. pumps. 1 9 ft. 7 1/2 in. working-barrel.  
 3 6 ft. 19 in. pumps. 1 9 ft. 7 1/2 in. working-barrel.  
 3 6 ft. 19 in. pumps. 1 8 in. black piece.  
 1 9 ft. 18 1/2 in. working-barrel. 2 8 in. bucket pieces.  
 1 12 ft. 16 in. wind-bore, with black seat. 1 7 in. wind-bore.  
 1 11 1/2 ft. 12 in. slide stock. 1 double-grooved incline pulley, 10 ft. diam.  
 24 9 ft. 8 in. pumps. 1 pair bevel wheels, 1 1/2 to 1, very strong.  
 The above are as good as new, and lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the Midland Counties. For price and other particulars, apply to Mr. Campbell, at Sir Joseph Paxton's office, Sydenham.

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**  
 About 15 tons iron, 2 1/2 x 3/4 and 2 1/2 x 1/2 .....

**TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.**—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY TENDER, all those valuable and extensive works known as the "PARK FIELD IRONWORKS," near Wolverhampton, together with the MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST FURNACES and HOT AIR OVENS; TWO newly-erected CONDENSING STEAM ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition, most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works.

The MINERAL PROPERTY consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines thereon ungot; 57 acres of leasehold land, 54 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines unbroken; also 102 acres of leasehold land, the leases of which expire at various periods—the mines under the same are now being worked.

These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer, and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester. The tenders to be sent, by post, to William Henry Coy, Esq., Holbeche, near Dudley, on or before the 10th day of April next, and to contain, with the amount offered, the mode of payment, the names of all the parties making the offer, and all other necessary particulars, which will be treated as strictly confidential by the directors, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer. An early day after the above date will be fixed for a meeting of the Board, to take such tenders into consideration.

**TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.**—TO BE LET, a most valuable FIELD of ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE, situated in the manor of Halthwaite, county of Northumberland. Capitalists are earnestly requested to turn their attention, in the present improved state of the iron market, to this valuable property. The ironstone is of first-rate quality, yielding, by analysis, 26 per cent. of metallic iron, and is inexhaustible in quantity. There is a most eligible site for erecting furnaces immediately adjoining, and in connection with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, with an abundant supply of coal, coke, fire-clay, and lime, produced on the manor. The lessees are ready to treat for the ironstone on the most liberal terms with any respectable party, either on the principle of a royalty rent, or at a price per ton. Specimens of the ironstone, and certificates of quality, may be seen on applying at the office of Hiram Williams, Esq., civil and mining engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, London; or upon application to R. R. Maddison, Esq., Halthwaite, from whom all further information may be obtained, and to whom all persons anxious to view the property are referred.—March 18, 1853.

**TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.**—TO BE LET, all those valuable COAL MINES, called or known as the BINN, the CROMBOKE, the BRASSY, and the SIX and SEVEN FEET MINES, under the FOLD'S ESTATE, in the township of BEDFORD and parish of LEIGH, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising, by recent admeasurement, 25 acres 2 roods 23 perches, of the large measure of eight yards to the perch.

The Four Feet Mine, under the above estate, has been some time worked, and is now in lease to the executors of William Edward Milner; but the mines now offered have not yet been opened.

The canal of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater is within three-quarters of a mile of this estate, and a railway is now in use from the canal to the Bedford Colliery, which might be made available, conditionally.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Lee, Hopeacre, Bedford; Mr. Henry Boardman, Phasant Inn, Queen's-square, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Eekersley, the Folds, Bedford; Messrs. Beaumont and Urson, solicitors, Warrington; or to Mr. Henry Mort, land and mine agent, Tyldesley, with whom a plan of the estate is lodged.

**TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, &c.**—TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, with power to purchase if desired, an ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, one of the largest, and decidedly in the most advantageous situation in the United Kingdom for engine and iron ship building, wages being moderate and coals cheap. These works are fitted with machinery of the newest and most approved description, made by the best makers, and all in perfect working order; arrangements can be made for giving immediate possession, with such agents, &c., as are now employed in the establishment. Ironworks are in the immediate vicinity, manufacturing every description of engine, forgings, boiler-plates, bar, and iron. Further particulars will be given on application to Mr. W. S. Longridge, 4, Mansion House-place, London; and Mr. Wm. Kirk, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.—February 28, 1853.

**COAL MINES, NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH,** consisting of Nether Coal, Slate Coal, Woodfield Coal, and Stocking Coal, the lowest not more than 200 yards below the surface, TO BE LET, ON LEASE.—The terms and other details may be obtained of William Smythe, Esq., solicitor, No. 12, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn.

**VALUABLE COAL MINES IN YORKSHIRE.**—TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the VALUABLE COAL MINES under 400 acres of the LEDSTONE ESTATE, near Pontefract, on the north side of the River Ayre, opposite Castleford, and within 10 miles of the populous and flourishing town of Leeds. The River Ayre runs from Leeds to Goole and Selby, along the south side of the property, so that a railway from the colliery to the river would pass over the estate free of any way-leave charge, and thus afford a very easy and cheap transit for the coals. A bore-hole has been put down on the property, and two seams of coal proved, one at about 30 fms. from the surface, and the other at 69 fms.; the latter being 3 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Other seams are known to exist, having been worked at Colliery a little to the west of this property.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. E. Forster, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—March 4, 1853.

**BOTTLE HILL MINE.**—ADJOURNED MEETING.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING convened for this day has been ADJOURNED till MONDAY, 4th April, at Two o'clock, when, in addition to the business of the day already advertised, the following resolution will be proposed:—"That in consequence of the extreme inconvenience arising from the non-registration of a large number of the shares, the regulations of the Cost-book System, with reference to registration, shall be herewithin carried into effect." G. REEVE, 14, St. Swinith's-lane, March 18, 1853.

**COOSHEEN COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES, in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, will be READY FOR DELIVERY at the offices of the Company after THIS DAY, the 18th inst.

By order, J. REYNOLDS GWATELIN, Sec. pro tem. 62, Moorgate-street, London, March 18, 1853.

**GREAT HEWAS MINING COMPANY.**—Intimation is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 17th inst.

THOMAS LATHAM, Secretary. 12, Bishopsgate-street, London, March 16, 1853.

**RHENISH MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that the PURCHASE of the RHONARD and KESSELING MINES has been COMPLETED. The mining operations have been commenced, and will be prosecuted with all convenient dispatch. The proposed statutes of the company have been laid before the Council at Dusseldorf for approval, and as soon as the sanction of the Government is obtained the scrip will be issued. Of this due notice will be given. JOS. HODGE, jun., 23, Threadneedle-street, London, March 16, 1853.

**NOTICE.**—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world. I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gross, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**COBALT AND NICKEL.**—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER**

WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.)

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, AND STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

**MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFF, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT,** MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILLAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—JOHN GRAHAM, of HARRINGTON, near WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND, is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS TO SUPPLY IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY.—For full particulars apply as above.

**WM. PHILLIPS AND CO., PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-**WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GALVANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates and drawings furnished on application at the works.

**MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET,** ADELPHI, and 52, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have given up their City offices, No. 114, Bishopsgate-street, and may be consulted for the SALE and PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES at the above address.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Cullington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), at 10, Buckingham-st., Adelphi Agents.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux, Telegraph-works, Park-row, Leeds.

**MESSRS. HENWOOD AND MOLYNEUX, MINE BROKERS** AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, are AGENTS for the following MINES and COMPANIES:—Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Wheal Procter, Fursdon Manor, Cornwall, Tintin, Pottinmore, Wheal James, Combmartin, Wheal Eekley, Groux's Soap Company, and the English and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Consolidated Insurance and Mortgage Protection Society.

**MINING OFFICES.**—Messrs. CARTHEW AND CO., from Cornwall, having had a very long experience in the mines there, beg to OFFER THEIR SERVICES to any parties willing to TRANSACT BUSINESS in such matters. Dealers in Perran Wheal, Penzance Consols, East Wheal Margaret, Leters, Ballywidden, Reesta Consols, East Wheal Tolgus, Wheal Treasury, Wh. Squire, Boscawen, Wheal Owles, Hawke's Point, Botalack, Wheal Bal, Bosorn, Wh. Augusta, Wheal Carne, Sparrow Consols, Boswidden, Rocks and Treverbyn, Halamanning, Polkerris, Wheal Kitty, East Halamanning, and West Ding Dong. Mines inspected at the shortest notice by practical mining agents.

Mining Offices, No. 52, Threanedneedle-street, London.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, No. 1, CROWN COURT,** THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING "PROPERTY," and being in constant communication with agents of practical experience, are in a position to recommend, when called on to do so, such mines as they consider safe investments. Messrs. Powell and Cooke still refer with great pleasure to their special list:—viz., Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, and Wheal Yeoland, the whole and each of which have risen nearly 100 per cent. within the last two months, both in price and real prospects. In addition to the above, Messrs. Powell and Cooke would recommend purchases in Wheal Wrey and Boringdon Consols, as their prospects and present prices offer a fair opportunity for speculation.

**MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET,** LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN, and begs especially to recommend for purchase—Cornwall Consols, Wheal Russell, South Wheal Russell, Beacon Tin and Clay, Kilbricken, Wheel Golden, Crebors, Worthing, and Port Phillips. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

**MR. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER,** BUYER in Doleath, North Roscar, West Wheal Seton, Condurrow, West Treasury, West Frances, Wheal Tryphen, Wheal Jane, and other mines of a prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

**MR. JAMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER,** LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. MINES INSPECTED BY EXPERIENCED AGENTS, and correct information furnished.

**MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-**BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

**MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT,** 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.

**MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING SHARE DEALER,** 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

**MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND** GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER,** LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

**CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,** PLYMOUTH.

**GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.**—Messrs. KENWORTHY and CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CON- FIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City.

**MINING INVESTMENT.**—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

**DIVIDED MINES.**

Alfred Consols Merlyn West Caradon

Bedford United East Wheal Rose West Providence

Carn Brea South Caradon Wheal Reeth

Condurrow Spearow Consols Wheal Trellawny

Devon Great Consols Treviskey and Barrier Wheal Lovel

Gonamena Trumpet Consols Wheal Basset

**PROGRESSIVE MINES.**

Anna Maria Devon United South Carn Brea

Butterdon East Wheal Russell Tavy Consols

Clive Great Wheal Alfred Wheal Arthur

Chyprase Consols Hingston Down Consols Wheal Mary Ann

Craddock Moor N. British Barra Barra Wheal Crebor

Carbana North Wheal Trellawny Wheal Trevisay

**GOLD MINES.**

Agua Fria Colonial Gold Quartz Rock (ment

Anglo-Californian Golden Mountain Scottish Austral. Invest-

Australian Freehold Lake Bathurst Monarch

Ave Maria Nouveau Monde West Mariposa

British Australian N. British Australasian St. John del Rey

Carsons Creek Port Philip United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situated at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

**ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S** CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, is a BUYER of West Caradon, South Caradon, Wheal Ury, Cubert, East Russell, and is a SELLER in most of the BEST DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which are safe and profitable for investment; also in PROGRESSING MINES, which will shortly pay dividends, affording a wide and excellent scope for speculation. The most authentic information received from the mining districts.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK** AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PRO- PERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LON- DON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines paid for from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and PROMISING MINES.



# WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY, PORT MADOC, NORTH WALES.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each.  
On the "Cost-book System." No royalty, and no deed to sign.  
OFFICES—No. 36, GRESHAM STREET, CITY, E.  
The Directors are making arrangements to put these valuable quarries into active operation, and expect to pay a dividend in three or four months. A small capital only will be required, as the rock is easily worked, the slates and slabs are of the finest quality, and the estimates show a gross profit of 100 per cent.  
Application for shares and prospectuses can be made on or before the 28th inst. to G. Humphreys, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street; or to the purser, T. W. Wilkinson, Esq., at the offices of the company, where samples can be seen, and all information obtained.

## NORTH CARADON MINE (SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER), PARISH OF LINKINGHORNE, COUNTY CORNWALL.

In 12,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each, without further liability.  
Now in work on the "Cost-book Principle."

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**  
JAMES BURT, Esq., York-street, Westminster; and Briar House, Stoke Newington.  
FRANCIS BILL, Esq., 44, Parliament-street.  
CAMPBELL J. MOSELEY, Esq., 5, Upper Hyde-park-street.  
HENRY PLUMTREE HIFFS, Esq., 9, Market-place, Brixton-stone-square.  
DANIEL MACFARLAN, Esq., 154, Fenchurch-st., and Eton House, Haverstock-hill.  
FREDERICK RICHARDSON, Esq., Parliament-street; and Plaistow, Essex.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Ledwell Taylor, Esq., C.E.  
SOLICITOR—Thomas Purrier, Esq., 33, New Broad-street.  
SECRETARY AND PURSER—Alexander Carruthers Johnston, Esq.  
**BANKERS**—The Commercial Bank, Lombury.  
OFFICES—No. 27, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.**  
North Caradon Mine is situated in the parish of Linkinghorne, and manor of Rillatop. This mining set, from its geological position alone, is one of very great value, both for silver-lead and for copper; it is bounded, generally, on the north and east by the Callington district, on the south and south-west by the well-known Caradons, and the celebrated Trelawny district. The Trelawny lode of silver-lead runs through this set, and the Phoenix, Marke Valley, and Caradon copper lodes likewise traverse the property. The stratum generally is dark blue soft "plum" hills, which is so congenial for the production of rich mineral, and can be worked with much facility and economy. It is almost superfluous to allude to the well-known extraordinary richness of the Trelawny Mine; but when the fact is mentioned, that the lead ore from this mine sells, on the average, at upwards of £25 per ton, any person, whether or not conversant with mining, must admit the value of the locality through which such lodes run; there are usually from 50 to 60 cwt. of silver in a ton of this ore. The Phoenix and Caradon shares sell amongst the highest prices of the day, and realise upwards of 2000 per cent. on the cost price; whilst those of Marke Valley, owing to its extraordinary returns, are advancing in value, and in demand for investment. £100,000 in Cornwall and Devon present, collectively, an invested capital of only £31,070, on which no less than £1,482,980 have been paid in dividends, which is equal to 472½ per cent. on the aggregate amount paid up, and the marketable value of the property is £1,323,420, which is still 42½ cwt. of silver, or 4250 per cent., greater than the original outlay.

A most important feature connected with the North Caradon Mine is the fact that the silver lode runs through the set, which will give sufficient power to sink 100 fathoms without the aid of steam; and there are many reasons to believe, from geological surveys made on the top of the hill, that this set forms the apex of this rich mineral district. The lease is for 21 years, under the Duchy of Cornwall, at a royalty or due of 1-15th, with the usual nominal dead or sleeping rent.

The "Cost-book Principle" exempts the undertaking from the provisions of the Act for the Registration of Joint-Stock Companies (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110), the 63d section of which enacts:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any partnership formed for the working of mines, minerals, and quarries, of what nature soever, on the principle commonly called the 'Cost-book Principle.'"  
In addition, certificates, payable to bearer, will be issued for five parts, or shares, by which, to entitle the holder to the benefits of the undertaking, must be registered in the Cost-book.—Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the offices, No. 27, New Broad-street, or at the brokers, where applications for shares may also be made in the usual form.

**NORTH CARADON MINE.**—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 28th inst. By order of the Committee, A. C. JOHNSTON, Sec. and Purser.

## WHEEL ECKLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE, ST. TEATH, CORNWALL.

In 5000 shares, at £1 each.—To be paid for on allotment.  
To be conducted on the "Cost-book System." At 1-16th dues, for a term of 21 years.

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**  
WILLIAM WYATT, Esq., Blandford.  
WILLIAM PROCKTER, Esq., J. P., Launceston.  
JOHN CLECH, Esq., Exeter.  
**BANKERS**—Robins, and Ledwith, Launceston.  
**BROKERS**—Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street; Henwood and Molyneux, Leeds.  
**MANAGING AGENT**—Capt. John Dale.  
**ENGINEER**—Mr. W. H. Grey.

**PURSER AND SECRETARY**—Mr. J. E. Prockter, Launceston.  
This very promising lode, held under a lease from the Hon. Lady Granville, was worked a few years since with abundant prospects of success, but, like many other good things in Cornwall, was abandoned simply from the fact that the proprietary was too poor to raise sufficient capital for the purchase of a steam-engine. This important desideratum will, however, now be supplied; and before Midsummer Day Wheel Eckley will be in full and profitable operation. At the time referred to, about £2000 had been expended on this concern, and shares had been selling out rapidly at a premium; but notwithstanding this apparent sunshine of prosperity, the mine was suddenly stopped, and lay dormant until the present enterprising company took up the set. In bringing this promising adventure once more before the notice of the public, it will be important to state that the lodes of the celebrated Old Trebrugeat, of which profits amounting to £150,000 have been realised, run direct through the property; and such being its favoured locality, its lodes already developed and rich in their character, and ready at once to be operated upon, stamps this undertaking with a sterling impress of a safe and profitable mining adventure; and Wheel Eckley will at once take the proud position of being one of the best lead mines in this important mineral district.

The payment of £1 per share will include the erection of a steam-engine, count-house, smiths and carpenters' shops, together with all suitable buildings, materials, labour cost, salaries, and every incidental expense of the mine, until the engine is put to work, which it is anticipated will be at Midsummer next, by which time it is fairly presumed the various lodes will be sufficiently developed, so as to place the concern at once on the dividend-paying list.

## WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."  
Capital in 2500 parts or shares; deposit, 10s. per share.

**COMMITTEE.**  
CHARLES HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton.—CHAIRMAN.  
JOHN PARKER, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey.  
HENRY PARKER, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey.  
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., 10, Upper Hyde-park-street, City, E.  
**AUDITORS**—Rev. Rowland Hill, Southern-street; Mr. Benjamin Giles, Birmingham.

**RESIDENT AGENT**—W. C. Morgan, Esq.  
**INSPECTING AGENT**—Captain John Webb, St. Austell.  
**BANKERS**—Messrs. J. L. Medley and Son, Clergy-street, Birmingham.  
**PURSER**—Mr. Thomas Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

**OFFICES**—No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.  
And St. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
This mine is situated in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, within a short distance of the Great Cornish, Penryn, and East Cornwall, and United, Par Consols, and Roseland Mines, all of which either have been or are now very profitable. The set extends over upwards of 48 acres, and contains four east and west and three counter lodes. One of the former was explored to a small extent about 20 years since in the eastern part of the set, where one of the counters intersected it, and was found very productive. During the last few months there has been discovered in the South Crinnis, or Antelope Mine, which immediately adjoins West Crinnis on the south, a rich counter lode, 300 feet wide, which runs directly through the West Crinnis set, intersecting the other lodes, and forming a most satisfactory feature, as in the neighbourhood they have seldom failed in producing large deposits of mineral wherever they have occurred. This mine has an adit level brought into it about 20 fms. deep, and numerous lodes intersecting each other in a highly mineralised stratum of ground, cheap and easy for mining. It is held under a lease for 21 years from Colonel Carylon.

It is proposed to sink a shaft about 20 fathoms below the adit level, and to open the ground extensively on the various lodes. These will, there is every reason to believe, yield an abundance of copper, and by the expenditure of a moderate capital render it a profitable and lasting mining property. An efficient and powerful 30-in. cylinder engine, now the most approved principle, is in the possession of the company, together with the necessary pump-work, winches, capstans, shears, and all other essential materials, and are ready for immediate erection and fixing on the unexplored part of the set.  
The capital requisite to put the works in full operation (including the purchase of the above machinery, &c.) is estimated at about £5120, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 2500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 10s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

The major part of the capital being already subscribed for (only about 700 shares now remaining for disposal), operations will be at once commenced. This adventure, therefore, possesses a great and unique advantage, in addition to the already mentioned, that the delay usually occurring in obtaining machinery and the necessary appliances for setting a mine in full work will in this instance be entirely obviated.

The management will be in the hands of men of experience, and the subjoined report will, it is hoped, fully justify the proposed outlay of capital.

**REPORT OF CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS.**  
Dolcoath Mine, Camboire, Feb. 16, 1853.—I have to-day inspected West Crinnis mining set. It is situated about two miles and a half east from St. Austell, in one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall. The Great Crinnis, Wheel Eckley, Penryn, and East Crinnis Mines, bring near it, and have produced large quantities of copper ore, clearing great profits to the adventurers. Par Consols, now a rich and profitable mine, lies about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of this set. The locality is unquestionable for mining purposes. Several lodes pass through the set, some of which have been partially worked here; the deepest, to 40 fms. below the adit, which is 20 fms. deep, and that for a short distance only. The set is, therefore, to a great extent unexplored. The recent discovery of a productive counter lode in South Crinnis, which is found to pass through the south-western part of this mine, and underlying north-east, giving the West Crinnis a greater length in depth, adds much to the value of this set. The 26 fms. level, on the eastern, in South Crinnis, is driven, I am informed, to within 40 or 50 fms. of this mine. The cost of working the mine will not be very great, as the ground can be worked cheaply and expeditiously. The cost of drawing water will also be comparatively easy. I consider West Crinnis to be a valuable mining set, and well worthy of attention and vigorous prosecution, and that the chances of success are great. I approve of the place chosen by Captain Webb to erect a steam-engine, as the counter above referred to, as well as the Regent and other lodes, can be easily reached and worked from the engine-shaft.

Applications for shares to be addressed, in the usual form, to Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Angel Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Enoder, near Truro, Cornwall; Mr. C. H. Birbeck, sharebroker, High-street, Worcester; or to the purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

# THE STOCKTON BLUE LIME ROCK AND PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."  
Capital £20,000, in 40,000 shares of 10s. each, to be paid in full.—No further call, and no deed to be signed.

**TRUSTEES.**  
JOHN LUTWYCHE, Esq., East Moulsey, Surrey.  
JOHN BERTRAM ORDE, Esq., Westwood Hall, Northumberland.  
**COMMITTEE.**  
JOHN LUTWYCHE, Esq., East Moulsey, Surrey.  
JOHN BELL MUSHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington.  
ALFRED ANDREW DOBIA, Esq., Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.  
JAMES WINT, Esq., Paper Mills, Gateshead; and Limehouse.  
RICHARD FIELD, Esq., 34, Coleman-street, City.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS**—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.  
**TEMPORARY OFFICES**—34, COLEMAN STREET, CITY.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a very valuable freehold estate, situated at Stockton, near Southam, Warwickshire, and containing upwards of 17 statute acres, 12 of which consist of solid blue limestone rock, the superior quality of which for lime for water-works is well known in the county, and the metropolis, where it commands a most extensive and increasing sale.  
The Stockton blue lime is highly esteemed for all masonry, brickwork, and exterior plastering purposes, but more especially, and almost exclusively, for water-works, the foundation of buildings in damp situations, for bridges, tunnels, culverts, sewers, &c.; its quick setting property and durability under water renders it decidedly superior to any lime in the United Kingdom.

There exists also on the estate an almost inexhaustible supply of a material from which, by means of a peculiar and cheap process of manufacture, an improved cement of extraordinary durability and colour can be produced. This cement is of an uniform colour, resembling the finest Portland stone; is not affected by any variation of the weather or temperature, and will stand the test of time without cracking or discoloration from vegetation.

In addition to the above advantages there exists a bed of the purest clay, fit for the construction of fine white bricks, &c. These bricks will command a high price in the London markets, and so prove another auxiliary of profit to the company.  
The Warwick and Napton Canal, which bounds the estate, and by which goods are conveyed to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and all other parts of England, presents an important feature in this undertaking.

It is calculated that after deducting all expenses for manufacture and transit of the blue lime, a profit of at least 23 per cent. will be derived from that article alone; whereas the cement, to which the company's operations will be more particularly directed (as the most valuable and important produce upon the estate), will, upon a similar calculation, give a clear £100 per cent. profit, the two operations being conducted by one establishment, under the same management. Specimens of cement, &c., can be seen at the office of the company.

Applications for shares will be received by the solicitor, Joseph Archer, Esq., 11, Tokenhouse-yard, City; or at the temporary offices, 34, Coleman-street, where also, and from the solicitor, prospectuses, with testimonials and forms of application, may be obtained.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the committee of the Stockton Blue Lime-Rock and Portland Cement Company.  
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the above company, and I agree to accept of the same, and to pay the amount of 10s. per share when required.  
Name in full .....  
Address .....  
Date .....  
Occupation .....  
Reference .....

## THE GRENVILLE DELABOLE COMPANY.

Conducted on the "Cost-book System."  
In 8000 shares of £1 10s. each.—£1 to be paid on allotment.

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**  
ROBERT M. FELLOWES, Esq., Dorset-street, London.  
HENRY RYDON, Esq., Portland House, Highbury New Park.  
J. C. WILCOCKS, Esq., Colleton-crescent, Exeter.  
JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., Manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.  
Dr. H. H. DRAKE, Ledbury House, St. Austell.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS**—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.  
This company is formed for the purpose of extending the operations of the Grenville Delabole Slate Quarry, situated in the parish of St. Teath, near Camelford, Cornwall, and forming part of the well-known Delabole slate district. The slate beds of this quarry are proved to extend over nearly 40 acres, held under lease for 40 years, at a present rental of £50 per annum, to be increased to £100 after three years, or 1-18th royalty, instead of rental. The slate is of the very best quality, its cleavage and tenacity are unsurpassed, and the colour, which is a light bluish grey, has been preferred by architects of the first eminence in London. The blue, however, becomes more intense as the depth increases. Those who are not acquainted with the nature of Delabole slate, are referred to Sir Henry De la Beche's treatise on geology, in which he particularly alludes to the strength, durability, and best slate in the world. In some places the slate beds reach the surface; and throughout the set the overburden is much less than in quarries generally.

The quarry possesses superior advantages in situation for economical working, being a short distance from the shipping port, and lying at the head of a valley, which descends about three-quarters of a mile to the sea; water power is available, and every convenience afforded for depositing the refuse.

It is asserted that no investment yields a more lucrative return for the employment of capital than the subject of this quarry. There are quarries now paying £100,000 per annum, and few or none present greater capabilities than the Grenville Delabole.

**COPY OF REPORT FROM MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR.**  
To the Grenville Delabole Company.

Wistecombe, Somerset, Dec. 21, 1852.—Gentlemen: In accordance with your request, I this day visited the above-named quarry, when I found your grant for quarrying purposes to be very extensive. Its natural advantages excelled by none in the district. I next examined the recent excavation, which is about 80 ft. by 30 ft. area, depth 40 to 50 ft. Throughout the whole of this sinking the rock appears to be unusually clean, the slate formations, known to be so injurious to the cleavage of slate. Across the middle of the quarry there are four cross-heads, an indication at all times found in good roofing slate rock; these joints, or cross-heads, have cut the middle beds into small blocks, as is usually the case. The adjoining beds, on either side, in the bottom, appear much larger and of good quality, presenting a smooth surface of a sound metallic character. The colour is a light blue, which is now taking precedence with all architects to the dark blue slates, that draw heat, and decompose and warp timber. From long experience, and careful observations as to what are favourable indications in slate formations, I am enabled to say, that this quarry at present presents every appearance of being an inexhaustible deposit of slate, to sufficiently develop and carry out which a nominal capital of £10,000 should be named, to be called in instalments, if required, by which time, from present appearances, the working plant, slate sold, and stock in hand, might be fairly estimated at £7000, to meet that sum. Having also taken a cursory glance from the quarry to the sea, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, I noticed that a tramroad could be laid down, so as to enable the parties to ship the produce through the summer at a trifling expense, by an outlay of from £500 to £700; this is estimated in the above-named sum. In conclusion, I beg to remark that every application should not be closed with these of mines; the risks in quarries bear no comparison. Parties engaged may calculate on this being a *bona fide* speculation.

Applications for shares or prospectuses may be made to the following brokers:—Mr. T. Trueman, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; Mr. H. Luscombe, Vauxhall-street, Plymouth; Mr. T. Sandford, Milngrove-alley, Exeter; and Mr. R. Greenwood, Princess-street, Truro.

**NO APPLICATIONS CAN BE RECEIVED AFTER SATURDAY, the 29th inst.**

## WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY, FOREST OF DEAN.

TO BE WORKED ON THE "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."  
Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares, of £2 per share, to be paid on allotment.

**TRUSTEES.**  
ALEXANDER ANGUS CROSSLAND, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.  
EDWARD KINGSFORD, Esq., London and Westminster Bank, south-west.  
**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**  
EDWARD BROOKS, Esq., 23, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood.  
JONAS BROWNE, Esq., merchant, 123, Fenchurch-street.  
CHARLES KINGSFORD, Esq., Lewisham, and 37, Crutched-friars, City.  
BROOKE MURIEL, Esq., 4, Wellington-street, London-bridge.  
JOHN BELL MUSHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington; and Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.  
JOHN WILSON, Esq., Central Quay, Upper Northwood.  
THOMAS WILSON, Esq., 103, Cheapside.

**SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Bolding and Pope, 35, Fenchurch-street.  
**BROKERS**—Messrs. Bladen and Cavell, 23, Change-alley.

**BANKERS**—London and Westminster Bank.

The coal-field proposed to be worked by this Company is held by them under an agreement for a lease for a term of 1000 years, the same being held by the lessors under a grant from the Crown, and comprises an area of about 27½ acres, and contains a vein or bed of coal averaging from 4½ to 6 ft., and in some places as high as 10 ft. In thickness. Two pits have already been sunk, and headings driven out in the coal. The nature and value of the coal have, therefore, been proved; and it is most important and satisfactory to state that some of the finest coal ever procured in the Forest was obtained from these works. Considerable quantities were supplied at the pit's mouth to the country trade for household and other purposes, malsters, and the gas-works at Ross.

The want of railway communication has hitherto kept the productions of this coal-field entirely out of the London and provincial markets; this difficulty is now obviated by means of a branch of the Great Western Line of Railway, already considerably advanced, and under contract to be completed within the year, and which will be brought close up to the pit's mouth. A direct communication with the London markets will thus be established, as well as with about 100 market and 6 seaport towns.

When the railway is opened, there will be complete facility for the transmission of the coals by water from Gloucester, where vessels now take in ballast in order to proceed to Newport or Cardiff for coal—a practice which will certainly be abandoned when these pits can supply coal at a price but little exceeding the present cost of ballast.

Arrangements are in progress for re-opening the works on such a scale that 500 tons of coal per day may be raised. The cost per ton for getting, loading, and delivering at Gloucester will not exceed 10s. 6d. per ton; and at London 12s. 6d. per ton. It is, therefore, clear that, after making ample allowance for current expenses and all outgoings, a dividend of at least 25 per cent. may be confidently relied upon.

The liability of the shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares, under the rules which will be prepared in conformity with the Cost-book System.

Prospectuses with plans of the property, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the brokers or solicitors to the company.

## FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Woodside Colliery Company.  
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the Woodside Colliery Company, and I hereby agree to accept of the said shares, or any less number, and to pay for the same upon allotment.  
Name in full .....  
Address .....  
Date .....  
Occupation .....  
Reference .....

**WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY.**—The Committee of Management hereby give notice, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

By order of the Committee,  
BOLDING & POPE, Solicitors for the Company.

# THE DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE.

In 10,000 parts, or shares.  
On the "Cost-book Principle," with large paid-up capital.

OFFICES OF THE MINES.—No. 30, NEW BRIDGE ST., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The mining set is held direct from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years.  
The object of the present enterprise is to develop the mineral wealth in tin in the mining set formerly known as the Old Brimpt estate, and of which, together with an additional district in Dartmoor, a new lease has lately been obtained. The set is bounded by rivers affording ample water power. Considerable mining operations have been already made on the set, and machinery to carry large operations into effect has been erected, a portion of which is now at work.  
To make this enterprise of a first-rate character, and to ensure efficient management, and, as far as possible, success in its operation, committees of management and finance have been elected by the shareholders at the general meeting on the 10th inst. The board of direction is held in London once a fortnight, and a meeting of the shareholders will take place every two months. A local committee will also be established, and it has been decided that a sum not less than £5000 shall form the basis of the actual capital. A large amount of the shares has been already subscribed for, and sums exceeding £3000, paid into the hands of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., bankers to the mining London. Subscriptions for £3000 shares only, at £1 per share, are now invited, and for which early written application is required.

For further particulars, copies of reports, surveys, and all other matters connected with the mines, apply to, or address by letter, to J. W. Arundell, Esq., the secretary and purser, at the offices of the mines, No. 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Sharebrokers in London—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, and Messrs. Peppercorne and Company, Royal Exchange-buildings.

## MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE, NEAR LEER, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."  
Capital, in 7500 shares.—Deposit, 5s. per share.

**DIRECTORS.**  
CHAS. HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton, London.  
HENRY PARKER, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.  
JOHN BRADBURY, Esq., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**AUDITORS**—John Barker, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey; W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Enoder, Cornwall.

**BANKERS**—Messrs. Atwoods, Spooner, and Co., Birmingham.  
**MANAGING AGENT**—Capt. William Bishop, Ipatone, near Chaeide, Staffordshire.

**PURSER**—Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-st., Birmingham.  
**OFFICES**—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

This valuable and extensive set, held at the moderate dues of 1-20th for the first two years, and 1-10th afterwards, under a lease for twenty-one years, is situated in a highly mineralised district, being about two miles from, and in the same strata as the celebrated Ecton Mine, the property of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which yielded a profit of £50,000 per annum for a number of years. It extends from north to south upwards of 500 fathoms, and from east to west upwards of 300 fathoms. It contains six lodes, which have been opened on and found very productive. Upwards of £100,000 worth of ore was raised from them in the last working. They are all now in very good ground for a considerable distance; and some unexplored lodes have very recently been discovered to the west of these, cropping out at the surface. A "flood" runs east and west throughout the set, directly towards Ecton, and is connected with all the lodes in that mine. As the lodes at Mixon approached this flood they were found more and more productive. They have been worked only on one side of it; and as at their points of dislocation they all proved rich, there is no reason to doubt but that, as is usual, they will be found equally rich on the other or south side. There is a creek or lode running about south-west and north-east, which intersects all the other lodes. Three shafts have been sunk, the south shaft 60 fms., the engine-shaft 35 fms., and the north shaft 50 fms.

It is believed that a considerable quantity of rich ore ground will be ready to take away as soon as the mine is drained and cleared of rubbish. The ores are mixed oxides and sulphurets, the latter predominating in depth, yielding from 18 to 30 per cent. It is proposed to erect a steam-engine of sufficient power to drain the mine to at least double its present depth. The capital requisite to do this, and to put the works in full operation, is estimated at about £7500, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 7500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 5s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, with maps of the mine and sections of the underground workings, may be had, on application, to Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, sharebrokers, No. 2, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool; Messrs. Earp and Son, sharebrokers, Derby; T. E. Flint, Esq., sharebroker, Leeds; C. H. Birbeck, Esq., sharebroker, 45, High-street, Worcester; George Spilsbury, Esq., solicitor, Stafford; or to Mr. T. Sandford, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham; to whom applications for shares must be made in the usual form.

## WHEEL COCKE COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.

In 6400 shares.—Deposit 10s. per share.  
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

**SECRETARY**—Mr. Thomas Addis.  
**OFFICE**—3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

## PROSPECTUS.

This valuable and extensive Mine is situated in the parish of St. Enoder, Cornwall, on the main road to Truro, and in the vicinity of East Wheel Cove, a well-known silver-lead mine, and is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-16th dues; it contains several lodes, which are large, highly mineralised, and are in most congenial strata, and is not far from Crow Hill Silver-lead Mine, recently put to work, in which there is a valuable lode already discovered.

The mine was worked under local management, from 1821 to 1824, with an engine of only 24-hp. cylinder, and with very successful results, as illustrated by the subjoined statement; but after that period, the general monetary depression that ensued destroyed for the time public confidence in all, even the most promising commercial adventures, and this mine was then brought to a standstill, from want of the additional capital required for the purchase of machinery adequate to extend the successful working of it.

A large amount has been expended in driving adit and other levels, and sinking engine and other shafts to the depth of 40 fms. from the surface; during those workings, considerable quantities of copper and lead ore were raised, of a quality to command a high value in the market; the prices realised for the copper ore at that time ranging between 5s. 5d. and 5s. 12d. 6d. per ton, when the standard was only £112; while the standard at present is about £105 per ton for fine copper.

The following is an account of the ores sold in the year 1823:—

	Price per ton.	Amount.
January 2	54t. 0c. 0q.	£7 8 6
March 6	48 12 0	419 3 6
April 10	31 18 0	267 7 0
May 1	43 6 0	308 19 1
June 5	45 15 2	294 3 0
August 7	70 16 2	536 0 11
October 9	72 0 0	6 8 6
Lead	1 17 2	12 2 4
December 11	52 12 0	5 3 0
Total		£2828 11 6

These returns realised a profit of nearly 50 per cent. on the outlay; it is fair, therefore, to calculate that had the undertaking been fully and efficiently developed, a very large percentage would have certainly to be realised. It is confidently expected that the returns will be considerably increased when the mine is worked at a greater depth.

The present company will derive the advantage of the shafts and levels already opened; in a considerable saving, both as regards time and outlay; and so strong was the expectation of the former owners that their operations would be renewed, that they left undisturbed all the pumps, rods, stays, ladders, miners' tools, cisterns, &c., underground—and they are now there, and the property of the present company.

The ore already discovered, both of copper and lead, may be brought as soon as water is drained off, which can be accomplished within a very limited period after the erection of a steam-engine.

The lessees, having full confidence in the value of the undertaking, are content to accept 1400 shares, free of calls, to the extent of 30s. per share, and a sum of £600 to be paid in cash out of the first deposits, in consideration of the lease and the work already done, the lessees engaging to retain the whole of these shares until the deposit on the remaining 5000 shares shall have been paid.







## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£19 1/2	19 ex div	£6 9 0	£0 13 0—March, 1853.
1248	Ally-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	4	4	0 7 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	4	4	4	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 0 0	0 6 6—Feb., 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4 7 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	5	5	5	0 2 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1851.
64	Boscawen Downs (tin), St. Just	126	126	126	730 0 0	—May, 1849.
1000	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	810	810	485 10 0	13 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	7	7	0 3 0	0 3 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	75	60 65	216 0 0	2 0 0—March, 1853.
126	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	125	125	23 0 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1853.
230	Conduff (copper, tin), Camborne	20	125	125	23 0 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210	210	304 0 0	9 10 0—Jan., 1853.
2024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	403	35 0 0	—1850.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwilt	5	6	6	55 0 0	—1847.
180	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	110	100 105	855 14 0	—Jan., 1852.
2560	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	0 5 0	—Jan., 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	110	110	4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	150	150	233 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	65	65	840 0 0	—1843.
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	200	220	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug., 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	30	0 17 5	0 1 8—Dec., 1852.
3215	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	22 0 0	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	12 1/2	13	13	353 6 8	—Jan., 1851.
1024	Gonama (copper), St. Cleer	1000	200	200	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
98	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
5000	Great Onslow Consols, Camborne	100	168	170	156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
13730	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	21	21	25 0 0	—Feb., 1844.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	20	19 20	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	21	25 0 0	—Feb., 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	7	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34 13s. 6d.	3	3	224 0 0	—
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 ex div	0 15 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17 1/2	10	9 10	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
100	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	105	105	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1852.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	100	100	745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	5	5	1 6 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175	175	10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851.
2000	Minning Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	18 1/2	18 17 1/2	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	315	315	263 0 0	7 10 0—Dec., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180	180	240 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	10	11 1/2	10 1/2 12 1/2	1 11 0	0 3 0—March, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	40	19 20	22 10 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
1150	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	20	20	2 10 0	0 10 0—March, 1853.
1000	Phonix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	750	750	240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
360	Providence Mines (tin), Uye Lelant	15	25	25	4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	19 6 0	0 15 0—Feb., 1853.
23200	Rorington (lead), Nailbeach, Shrewsbury	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
236	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	225	245 250	267 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
236	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	250	250	61 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	200	200 185	217 15 0	6 0 0—March, 1853.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	7 11 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	125	880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	St. Pauls Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	7 1/2	9	11 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Trethoat (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12	11 1/2	1 18 6	0 6 6—Feb., 1853.
512	Trethoat (silver-lead), Menheniot	2 1/2	25	25 1/2	15 12 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	3	2	2	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
96	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	280	280	460 15 0	—1848.
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14	200	602 10 0	—April, 1851.
120	Trevellick and Barriar (copper), Gwennap	130	90	90	295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135	135	25 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	410	395 400	23 15 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	8	8	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
236	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	350	350	206 5 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	57 1/2	55 56	15 10 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1852.
236	West Wheel (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	600	610 615	370 0 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1853.
236	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	25	25	3 0 0	—
236	Wheel Butler (copper), Redruth	5	1300	1250 1300	212 10 0	22 10 0—Jan., 1853.
4230	Wheel Elmwood and Adams United	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 7 6	1 2 0—Dec., 1852.
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	10	3 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	120	112 1/2	125	2349 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
236	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	20	20	2 10 0	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
430	Wheel Lavel (tin), Wendron	33	48	48	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uye Lelant	79	117	117	196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	45	43 45	23 3 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
96	Wheel Oke (tin), Uye Lelant	300	54	54	85 3 0	12 0 0—Feb., 1853.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uye Lelant	20 1/2	54	54	40 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheel Seaton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	190	190	227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
320	Wheel Trevellick (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	62	62 65	29 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1924	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwilt	9 1/2	27	28 1/2	9 5 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	49 1/2	50 ex div	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec., 1852.
10000	Barrington Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4 1/2	5 1/2	34 7 6	—Dec., 1844.
2404	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	175	159 150	125 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1851.
1200	Burra Burra Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	165	165	36 12 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.
2000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	30	18	18 1/2	7 19 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
2000	Lincoln (gold), Colombia	12	14	15 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
2700	Marmato (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	12	12	4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov., 1852.
130000	Marquita and New Granada	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	4 19 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1853.
7090	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	6 1/2	7 1/2	33 4 0	—Jan., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29 1/2	29 1/2	19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43714	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Paid. Last Price. Present.				
6 990	Asford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
9000	Algoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
940	Augusta Con. (cop.) Brideshead 25s. 6d.	1 1/2	10	10
940	Bainston Con. (tin), Uye Lelant	1 1/2	10	10
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	17 1/2	12	12
3000	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	9 1/2	12	15
6000	Birch Tor and Viller, Lydford	2	2	2
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	7
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	1
120	Bollwall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	18
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plympton 3s. 8d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
210	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	25	25
2400	Bosworth (tin), St. Just	3	3	3
3250	Bottle Hill copper, Plympton	2	3	3
4000	Braith Goch Slate Quarries	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Bronfild (lead), Wales	5s. 6d.	1 1/2	1 1/2
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	8	8	8
1590	Burpore (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	1
2000	Bwch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	3
2000	Cae-Gwynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	3
1024	Caerphilly & Carnhoron, S. Wales	3	4	4
3000	Cally (cop. lead), Kirkcubright 21s. 1s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Cardon Consols, St. Cleer	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Carbana (tin, copper), Crowan	6	4	4
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1650	Carthar (cop. lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	4	4
8000	Carvannal (copper), Gwennap	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
2048	Carrle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
200	Cefn Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	102	104 108
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	18s.	3	3
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5 1/2	5 1/2
2000	Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	10
1055	Cradock Moor (cop.), St. Cleer	£7 1s	12	12
6000	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	7	7	7
236	Craze and Bejawa, Camborne	25 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
512	Creechtraw (copper), Cornwall	19 1/2	35	35
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	20
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1 1/2	3	2 1/2 3
9000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	3	3	3
9000	Cwmdore Rock & Green Lake	3	3	3
4000	Ditto	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1000	Dow Lelan (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2	2
2000	Cynandawel Fawr, Llanegryn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Dalrhieu (cop.), Brecon	1 1/2	4	4
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Durham	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2000	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	4
1024	Devon and Courtney (copper)	3 1/2	1	1
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.) 77s. 6d.	3 1/2	4	4
1000	Devon Great Tinroft (tin)	1 1/2	2	2
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3 1/2	3	3
6000	Dolfrwyg (cop.), Merioneth	4	1	1
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	4	4	4
1000	Duke of Cornwall (copper)	1 1/2	12	12
2000	Durham (sil.-lead), Sancerre	1 1/2	12	12
4000	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	16 1/2	3	3
1200	East Brier, Widnes, Sancerre	3 1/2	3	3
2000	East Brier (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3 1/2	3 1/2
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
1100	East Fronscho (lead)	1 1/2	8	8 10
4000	East Gonnah Lake June. (cop.)	1 1/2	2	2 1/2
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 6
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Redruth	1 1/2	2	2
236	East Tago (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	37	37
2048	East Tago (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	2	2 1/2 1 1/2 2
512	East Wheal George, Wampamp.	2	5	5
2048	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	10
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	4 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2 11 1/2
364	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12 1/2	12 1/2
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	3	5	5
1280	Espar Lee, Llanhamgel-y-Croft	7	15	15 25
32	Fargue (lead), Cumberland	12	50	50
2000	Gallit-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
2048	Gelfron (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	9	9
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5 1/2	5	5
343	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94 1/2	25	30 32 1/2
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	21	21
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	3 1/2	3	3
30000	Great Grinnis (copper)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	23 1/2	40	38 40 42
5120	Great Wheal Raddern (tin)	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1026	Gustavus Miner, Camborne	87 1/2	110	110
512	Halamanning & Croft, Redruth	7 1/2	100	100
512	Hawke's Point, Uye Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	6 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	6 1/2	9	9
6000	Hington Down Cons. (copper)	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	5 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
1200	Kewick (lead), Portiscale	18	5	9 10
3300	Kilbricke (silver-lead), Clare	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1698	Lamheroo Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1 1/2	3
124	Lanrin (copper), Gwinear	3 1/2	4	4
242	Lanarth Con. (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	5
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
256	Leeds Consols (tin), Uye Lelant	64	17 1/2	17 1/2 20
13000	Lynmales (lead), Cardiganshire	1 1/2	3	3
4000	Loyden United (lead), Cardigan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
3056	Lydford Consols (lead)	17 1/2	7	7
6000	Marke Valley (cop.), Cardigan 47s. 6d.	5	5	5
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2 1/2	8	8
1000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
446	Mengourne and Tegunstan (tin)	8	8	8
4000	Middleton (lead), Smallbeach	4 1/2	8	8
1024	Mil Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	7	7
2000	Molland (cop.), South Molton	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Moon Track (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
320	Namagolia, (tin), Camborne	14 1/2	12	12
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Nant-y-Car (cop., rt. Rhayader)	3	7	7
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	1	10	10
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8 1/2	10	10
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	1	2	2
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1 1/2	2	2
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	1
1500	N. W. Buller, or St. G. South Tolgas	7 1/2	8	8